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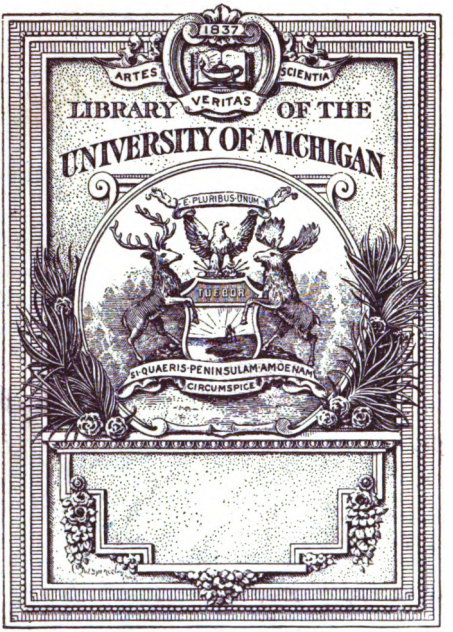

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THE

WORKS

OF THE

ENGLISH POETS.

WITH

PREFACES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL,

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON.

VOLUME THE FIFTY-SIXTH.

LONDON:

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THE

POEMS

OF

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THE

POEMS

OF

LORD LYTTELTON.

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THE PROGRESS OF LOVE.

IN FOUR ECLOGUES.

I. UNCERTAINTY. To Mr. POPE.

II. HOPE. To the Hon. GEORGE DODDINGTON.

III. JEALOUSY. To EDWARD WALPOLE, Esq;

IV. POSSESSION. To the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount COBHAM.

UNCERTAINTY. ECLOGUE I. To Mr. POPE.

POPE, to whose reed beneath the beachen shade,
The Nymphs of Thames a pleas'd attention paid;
While yet thy Muse, content with humbler praise,
Warbled in Windsor's grove her sylvan lays;
Though now, sublimely borne on Homer's wing,
Of glorious wars and godlike chiefs she sing:
Wilt thou with me revisit once again
The crystal fountain, and the flowery plain?
Wilt thou, indulgent, hear my verse relate
The various changes of a lover's state;
And, while each turn of passion I pursue,
Ask thy own heart if what I tell be true?

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To the green margin of a lonely wood,
Whose pendent shades o'erlook'd a silver flood,
Young Damon came, unknowing where he stray'd,
Full of the image of his beauteous maid:
His flock, far off, unfed, untended, lay,
To every savage a defenceless prey;
No sense of interest could their master move,
And every care seem'd trifling now but love.
A while in pensive silence he remain'd,
But, though his voice was mute, his looks complain'd;
At length the thoughts within his bosom pent
Forc'd his unwilling tongue to give them vent.

"Ye nymphs, he cried, ye Dryads, who so long
"Have favor'd Damon, and inspir'd his song;
"For whom, retir'd, I shun the gay resorts
"Of sportful cities, and of pompous courts;
"In vain I bid the restless world adieu,
"To seek tranquillity and peace with you.
"Though wild Ambition, and destructive Rage,
"No factions here can form, no wars can wage:
"Though Envy frowns not on your humble shades,
"Nor Calumny your innocence invades:
"Yet cruel Love, that troubler of the breast,
"Too often violates your boasted rest;
"With inbred storms disturbs your calm retreat,
"And taints with bitterness each rural sweet.

"Ah luckless day! when first with fond surprize
"On Delia's face I fix'd my eager eyes!
"Then in wild tumults all my soul was toss't,
"Then reason, liberty, at once were lost:

"And

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" And every wish, and thought, and care, was gone,
" But what my heart employ'd on her alone.
" Then too she smil'd: can smiles our peace destroy,
" Those lovely children of Content and Joy?
" How can soft pleasure and tormenting woe
" From the same spring at the same moment flow?
" Unhappy boy! these vain enquiries cease,
" Thought could not guard, nor will restore, thy peace:
" Indulge the frenzy that thou must endure,
" And sooth the pain thou know'st not how to cure.
" Come, flattering Memory! and tell my heart
" How kind she was, and with what pleasing art
" She strove its fondest wishes to obtain,
" Confirm her power, and faster bind my chain.
" If on the green we danc'd, a mirthful band;
" To me alone she gave her willing hand:
" Her partial taste, if e'er I touch'd the lyre,
" Still in my song found something to admire.
" By none but her my crook with flowers was crown'd,
" By none but her my brows with ivy bound:
" The world that Damon was her choice believ'd,
" The world, alas! like Damon, was deceiv'd.
" When last I saw her, and declar'd my fire
" In words as soft as passion could inspire,
" Coldly she heard, and full of scorn withdrew,
" Without one pitying glance, one sweet adieu.
" The frighted hind, who sees his ripen'd corn
" Up from the roots by sudden tempests torn,
" Whose fairest hopes destroy'd and blasted lie,
" Feels not so keen a pang of grief as I.

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" Ah, how have I deſerv'd, inhuman maid,
" To have my faithful ſervice thus repaid?
" Were all the marks of kindneſs I receiv'd,
" But dreams of joy, that charm'd me and deceiv'd?
" Or did you only nurſe my growing love,
" That with more pain I might your hatred prove?
" Sure guilty treachery no place could find
" In ſuch a gentle, ſuch a generous mind:
" A maid brought up the woods and wilds among
" Could ne'er have learnt the art of courts ſo young;
" No; let me rather think her anger feign'd,
" Still let me hope my Delia may be gain'd;
" 'Twas only modeſty that ſeem'd diſdain,
" And her heart ſuffer'd when ſhe gave me pain."
Pleas'd with this flattering thought, the love-ſick boy
Felt the faint dawning of a doubtful joy;
Back to his flock more chearful he return'd,
When now the ſetting ſun more fiercely burn'd,
Blue vapours roſe along the mazy rills,
And light's laſt bluſhes ting'd the diſtant hills.

HOPE. ECLOGUE II.

To Mr. DODDINGTON.

[Afterwards LORD MELCOMBE REGIS.]

HEAR, Doddington, the notes that ſhepherds ſing,
Like thoſe that warbling hail the genial ſpring.
Nor Pan, nor Phœbus, tunes our artleſs reeds:
From Love alone their melody proceeds.

From

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From Love, Theocritus, on Enna's plains,
Learnt the wild ſweetneſs of his Doric ſtrains.
Young Maro, touch'd by his inſpiring dart,
Could charm each ear, and ſoften every heart:
Me too his power has reach'd, and bids with thine
My ruſtic pipe in pleaſing concert join *.
Damon no longer ſought the ſilent ſhade,
No more in unfrequented paths he ſtray'd,
But call'd the ſwains to hear his jocund ſong,
And told his joy to all the rural throng.
" Bleſt be the hour, he ſaid, that happy hour,
" When firſt I own'd my Delia's gentle power;
" Then gloomy diſcontent and pining care
" Forſook my breaſt, and left ſoft wiſhes there;
" Soft wiſhes there they left, and gay deſires,
" Delightful languors, and tranſporting fires.
" Where yonder limes combine to form a ſhade,
" Theſe eyes firſt gaz'd upon the charming maid;
" There ſhe appear'd, on that auſpicious day,
" When ſwains their ſportives rites to Bacchus pay:
" She led the dance—heavens! with what grace ſhe
" mov'd!
" Who could have ſeen her then, and not have lov'd?
" I ſtrove not to reſiſt ſo ſweet a flame,
" But gloried in a happy captive's name;
" Nor would I now, could Love permit, be free,
" But leave to brutes their ſavage liberty.

* Mr. Doddington had written ſome very pretty love-verſes, which have never been publiſhed. LYTTELT.

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" And art thou then, fond youth, ſecure of joy?
" Can no reverſe thy flattering bliſs deſtroy?
" Has treacherous Love no torment yet in ſtore?
" Or haſt thou never prov'd his fatal power?
" Whence flow'd thoſe tears that late bedew'd thy
" cheek?
" Why ſigh'd thy heart as if it ſtrove to break?
" Why were the deſert rocks invok'd to hear
" The plaintive accent of thy ſad deſpair?
" From Delia's rigour all thoſe pains aroſe,
" Delia, who now compaſſionates my woes,
" Who bids me *hope*; and in that charming word
" Has peace and tranſport to my ſoul reſtor'd.
" Begin, my pipe, begin the gladſome lay;
" A kiſs from Delia ſhall thy muſic pay;
" A kiſs obtain'd 'twixt ſtruggling and conſent,
" Given with forc'd anger, and diſguis'd content.
" No laureat wreaths I aſk, to bind my brows,
" Such as the Muſe on lofty Bards beſtows:
" Let other ſwains to praiſe or fame aſpire;
" I from her lips my recompence require.
" Why ſtays my Delia in her ſecret bower?
" Light gales have chac'd the late impending ſhower;
" Th' emerging ſun more bright his beams extends;
" Oppos'd, its beauteous arch the rainbow bends!
" Glad youths and maidens turn the new-made hay:
" The birds renew their ſongs on every ſpray!
" Come forth, my love, thy ſhepherd's joys to crown:
" All nature ſmiles.—Will only Delia frown?

" Hark

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" Hark how the bees with murmurs fill the plain,
" While every flower of every sweet they drain:
" See, how beneath yon hillock's shady steep,
" The shelter'd herds on flowery couches sleep:
" Nor bees, nor herds, are half so bless'd as I,
" If with my fond desires my love comply;
" From Delia's lips a sweeter honey flows,
" And on her bosom dwells more soft repose.
" Ah how, my dear, shall I deserve thy charms?
" What gift can bribe thee to my longing arms?
" A bird for thee in silken bands I hold,
" Whose yellow plumage shines like polish'd gold;
" From distant isles the lovely stranger came,
" And bears the fortunate Canaries name;
" In all our woods none boasts so sweet a note,
" Not ev'n the nightingale's melodious throat.
" Accept of this; and could I add beside
" What wealth the rich Peruvian mountains hide:
" If all the gems in Eastern rocks were mine,
" On thee alone their glittering pride should shine.
" But, if thy mind no gifts have power to move,
" Phœbus himself shall leave th' Aonian grove;
" The tuneful Nine, who never sue in vain,
" Shall come sweet suppliants for their favourite swain.
" For him each blue-ey'd Naiad of the flood,
" For him each green-hair'd sister of the wood,
" Whom oft beneath fair Cynthia's gentle ray
" His music calls to dance the night away.
" And you, fair nymphs, companions of my love,
" With whom she joys the cowslip meads to rove,

" I beg

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" I beg you, recommend my faithful flame,
" And let her often hear her ſhepherd's name:
" Shade all my faults from her enquiring ſight,
" And ſhew my merits in the faireſt light;
" My pipe your kind aſſiſtance ſhall repay,
" And every friend ſhall claim a different lay.
" But ſee! in yonder glade the heavenly fair
" Enjoys the fragrance of the breezy air—
" Ah, thither let me fly with eager feet;
" Adieu, my pipe; I go my love to meet—
" O, may I find her as we parted laſt,
" And may each future hour be like the paſt!
" So ſhall the whiteſt lamb theſe paſtures feed,
" Propitious Venus, on thy altars bleed."

JEALOUSY. ECLOGUE III.

To Mr. EDWARD WALPOLE.

THE gods, O Walpole, give no bliſs ſincere;
Wealth is diſturb'd by care, and power by fear;
Of all the paſſions that employ the mind,
In gentle Love the ſweeteſt joys we find;
Yet ev'n thoſe joys dire Jealouſy moleſts,
And blackens each fair image in our breaſts.
O may the warmth of thy too tender heart
Ne'er feel the ſharpneſs of his venom'd dart!
For thy own quiet, think thy miſtreſs juſt,
And wiſely take thy happineſs on truſt.

Begin,

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Begin, my Muſe, and Damon's woes rehearſe,
In wildeſt numbers and diſorder'd verſe.
On a romantic mountain's airy head
(While browzing goats at eaſe around him fed)
Anxious he lay, with jealous cares oppreſt;
Diſtruſt and anger labouring in his breaſt —
The vale beneath a pleaſing proſpect yields
Of verdant meads and cultivated fields;
Through theſe a river rolls its winding flood,
Adorn'd with various tufts of riſing wood;
Here half conceal'd in trees a cottage ſtands,
A caſtle there the opening plain commands;
Beyond, a town with glittering ſpires is crown'd,
And diſtant hills the wide horizon bound:
So charming was the ſcene, a while the ſwain
Beheld delighted, and forgot his pain;
But ſoon the ſtrings infix'd within his heart
With cruel force renew'd their raging ſmart:
His flowery wreath, which long with pride he wore,
The gift of Delia, from his brows he tore,
Then cried, "May all thy charms, ungrateful maid,
"Like theſe neglected roſes, droop and fade!
"May angry heaven deform each guilty grace,
"That triumphs now in that deluding face!
"Thoſe alter'd looks may every ſhepherd fly,
"And ev'n thy Daphnis hate thee worſe than I!
"Say, thou inconſtant, what has Damon done,
"To loſe the heart his tedious pains had won?
"Tell me what charms you in my rival find,
"Againſt whoſe power no ties have ſtrength to bind?
"Has

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" Has he, like me, with long obedience ſtrove
" To conquer your diſdain, and merit love?
" Has he with tranſport every ſmile ador'd,
" And died with grief at each ungentle word?
" Ah, no! the conqueſt was obtain'd with eaſe;
" He pleas'd you, by not ſtudying to pleaſe:
" His careleſs indolence your pride alarm'd;
" And, had he lov'd you more, he leſs had charm'd.
" O pain to think! another ſhall poſſeſs
" Thoſe balmy lips which I was wont to preſs:
" Another on her panting breaſt ſhall lie,
" And catch ſweet madneſs from her ſwimming eye!
" I ſaw their friendly flocks together feed,
" I ſaw them hand in hand walk o'er the mead:
" Would my cloſ'd eye had ſunk in endleſs night,
" Ere I was doom'd to bear that hateful ſight!
" Where-e'er they paſs'd, be blaſted every flower,
" And hungry wolves their helpleſs flocks devour!
" Ah wretched ſwain, could no examples move
" Thy heedleſs heart to ſhun the rage of love?
" Haſt thou not heard how poor * Menalcas died
" A victim to Parthenia's fatal pride?
" Dear was the youth to all the tuneful plain,
" Lov'd by the nymphs, by Phœbus lov'd, in vain:
" Around his tomb their tears the Muſes paid;
" And all things mourn'd, but the relentleſs maid.
" Would I could die like him, and be at peace?
" Theſe torments in the quiet grave would ceaſe;
" There

* See Mr. Gay's Dione.

" There my vex'd thoughts a calm repose would find,
" And rest, as if my Delia still were kind.
" No, let me live, her falsehood to upbraid:
" Some gods perhaps my just revenge will aid. —
" Alas! what aid, fond swain, wouldst thou receive?
" Could thy heart bear to see its Delia grieve?
" Protect her, heaven! and let her never know
" The slightest part of hapless Damon's woe:
" I ask no vengeance from the powers above;
" All I implore is never more to love. —
" Let me this fondness from my bosom tear,
" Let me forget that e'er I thought her fair.
" Come, cool Indifference, and heal my breast;
" Wearied, at length, I seek thy downy rest:
" No turbulence of passion shall destroy
" My future ease with flattering hopes of joy.
" Hear, mighty Pan, and, all ye sylvans, hear
" What by your guardian deities I swear;
" No more my eyes shall view her fatal charms,
" No more I'll court the traitoress to my arms;
" Not all her arts my steady soul shall move,
" And she shall find that reason conquers love!" —
Scarce had he spoke, when through the lawn below
Alone he saw the beauteous Delia go;
At once transported, he forgot his vow,
(Such perjuries the laughing gods allow!)
Down the steep hills with ardent haste he flew;
He found her kind, and soon believ'd her true.

POS-

POSSESSION. ECLOGUE IV.

TO LORD COBHAM.

COBHAM, to thee this rural lay I bring,
Whose guiding judgment gives me skill to sing;
Though far unequal to those polish'd strains,
With which thy Congreve charm'd the listening plains:
Yet shall its music please thy partial ear,
And sooth thy breast with thoughts that once were dear;
Recal those years which time has thrown behind,
When smiling Love with Honour shar'd thy mind:
When all thy glorious days of prosperous sight
Delighted less than one successful night.
The sweet remembrance shall thy youth restore,
Fancy again shall run past pleasures o'er;
And, while in Stowe's enchanting walks you stray,
This theme may help to cheat the summer's day.
Beneath the covert of a myrtle wood,
To Venus rais'd, a rustic altar stood,
To Venus and to Hymen, there combin'd,
In friendly league, to favour human-kind.
With wanton Cupids, in that happy shade,
The gentle Virtues and mild Wisdom play'd.
Nor there, in sprightly Pleasure's genial train,
urk'd sick Disgust, or late-repenting Pain,
or Force, nor Interest, join'd unwilling hands,
ut Love consenting tied the blissful bands,

Thither,]

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Thither, with glad devotion, Damon came,
To thank the powers who bleſs'd his faithful flame;
Two milk-white doves he on their altar laid,
And thus to both his grateful homage paid:
" Hail, bounteous god! before whoſe hallow'd ſhrine
" My Delia vow'd to be for ever mine,
" While, glowing in her cheeks, with tender love,
" Sweet virgin modeſty reluctant ſtrove!
" And hail to thee, fair queen of young deſires!
" Long ſhall my heart preſerve thy pleaſing fires,
" Since Delia now can all its warmth return,
" As fondly languiſh, and as fiercely burn.
" O the dear bloom of laſt propitious night!
" O ſhade more charming than the faireſt light!
" Then in my arms I claſp'd the melting maid,
" Then all my pains one moment overpaid;
" Then firſt the ſweet exceſs of bliſs I prov'd,
" Which none can taſte but who like me have lov'd.
" Thou too, bright goddeſs, once, in Ida's grove,
" Didſt not diſdain to meet a ſhepherd's love;
" With him, while friſking lambs around you play'd,
" Conceal'd you ſported in the ſecret ſhade:
" Scarce could Anchiſes' raptures equal mine,
" And Delia's beauties only yield to thine.
" What are ye now, my once moſt valued joys?
" Inſipid trifles all, and childiſh toys—
" Friendſhip itſelf ne'er knew a charm like this,
" Nor Colin's talk could pleaſe like Delia's kiſs.
" Ye Muſes, ſkill'd in every winning art,
" Teach me more deeply to engage her heart;

" I

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" Ye nymphs, to her your freſheſt roſes bring,
" And crown her with the pride of all the ſpring:
" On all her days let health and peace attend;
" May ſhe ne'er want, nor ever loſe, a friend!
" May ſome new pleaſure every hour employ:
" But let her Damon be her higheſt joy!
" With thee, my love, for ever will I ſtay,
" All night careſs thee, and admire all day;
" In the ſame field our mingled flocks we 'll feed,
" To the ſame ſpring our thirſty heifers lead,
" Together will we ſhare the harveſt toils,
" Together preſs the vine's autumnal ſpoils.
" Delightful ſtate, where Peace and Love combine,
" To bid our tranquil days unclouded ſhine!
" Here limpid fountains roll through flowery meads,
" Here riſing foreſts lift their verdant heads;
" Here let me wear my careleſs life away,
" And in thy arms inſenſibly decay.
" When late old age our heads ſhall ſilver o'er,
" And our ſlow pulſes dance with joy no more;
" When Time no longer will thy beauties ſpare,
" And only Damon's eye ſhall think thee fair;
" Then may the gentle hand of welcome Death,
" At one ſoft ſtroke, deprive us both of breath!
" May we beneath one common ſtone be laid,
" And the ſame cypreſs both our aſhes ſhade!
" Perhaps ſome friendly Muſe, in tender verſe,
" Shall deign our faithful paſſion to rehearſe,
" And future ages, with juſt envy mov'd,
" Be told how Damon and his Delia lov'd."

SOLI

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SOLILOQUY OF A BEAUTY IN THE COUNTRY.

Written at EATON SCHOOL.

'TWAS night; and Flavia to her room retir'd,
With evening chat and ſober reading tir'd;
There, melancholy, penſive, and alone,
She meditates on the forſaken town:
On her rais'd arm reclin'd her drooping head,
She ſigh'd, and thus in plaintive accents ſaid:
" Ah, what avails it to be young and fair;
" To move with negligence, to dreſs with care?
" What worth have all the charms our pride can boaſt,
" If all in envious ſolitude are loſt?
" Where none admire, 'tis uſeleſs to excell;
" Where none are beaux, 'tis vain to be a belle;
" Beauty, like wit, to judges ſhould be ſhown;
" Both moſt are valued, where they beſt are known.
" With every grace of nature or of art,
" We cannot break one ſtubborn country heart:
" The brutes, inſenſible, our power defy:
" To love, exceeds a 'ſquire's capacity.
" The town, the court, is Beauty's proper ſphere;
" That is our Heaven, and we are angels there:
" In that gay circle thouſand Cupids rove,
" The court of Britain is the court of Love.
" How has my conſcious heart with triumph glow'd,
" How have my ſparkling eyes their tranſport ſhew'd,

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" At each distinguish'd birth-night ball, to see
" The homage, due to Empire, paid to me!
" When every eye was fix'd on me alone,
" And dreaded mine more than the Monarch's frown;
" When rival statesmen for my favour strove,
" Less jealous in their power than in their love.
" Chang'd is the scene; and all my glories die,
" Like flowers transplanted to a colder sky:
" Lost is the dear delight of giving pain,
" The tyrant joy of hearing slaves complain.
" In stupid indolence my life is spent,
" Supinely calm, and dully innocent:
" Unbless I wear my useless time away;
" Sleep (wretched maid!) all night, and dream all
" day;
" Go at set hours to dinner and to prayer
" (For dulness ever must be regular.)
" Now with mamma at tedious whist I play;
" Now without scandal drink insipid tea;
" Or in the garden breathe the country air,
" Secure from meeting any tempter there;
" From books to work, from work to books, I rove,
" And am (alas!) at leisure to improve!—
" Is this the life a Beauty ought to lead?
" Were eyes so radiant only made to read?
" These fingers, at whose touch ev'n age would glow,
" Are these of use for nothing but to sew?
" Sure erring Nature never could design
" To form a housewife in a mould like mine!

O Venus,

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" O Venus, queen and guardian of the fair,
" Attend propitious to thy votary's prayer:
" Let me revisit the dear town again:
" Let me be seen!—could I that wish obtain,
" All other wishes my own power would gain."

B L E N H E I M.

Written at the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD,
In the Year 1727.

PARENT of arts, whose skilful hand first taught
The towering pile to rise, and form'd the plan
With fair proportion; architect divine,
Minerva; thee to my adventurous lyre
Assistant I invoke, that means to sing
Blenheim, proud monument of British fame,
Thy glorious work! for thou the lofty towers
Didst to his virtue raise, whom oft thy shield
In peril guarded, and thy wisdom steer'd
Through all the storms of war.—Thee too I call,
Thalia, sylvan Muse, who lov'st to rove
Along the shady paths and verdant bowers
Of Woodstock's happy grove: there tuning sweet
Thy rural pipe, while all the Dryad train
Attentive listen; let thy warbling song
Paint with melodious praise the pleasing scene,
And equal these to Pindus' honor'd shades.
When Europe freed, confess'd the saving power
Of Malborough's hand; Britain, who sent him forth

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Chief of Confederate hoſts, to fight the cauſe
Of Liberty and Juſtice, grateful rais'd
This palace, ſacred to her leader's fame:
A trophy of ſucceſs; with ſpoils adorn'd
Of conquer'd towns, and glorying in the name
Of that auſpicious field, where Churchill's ſword
Vanquiſh'd the might of Gallia, and chaſtis'd
Rebel Bavar.—Majeſtic in its ſtrength,
Stands the proud dome, and ſpeaks its great deſign.
Hail, happy chief, whoſe valour could deſerve
Reward ſo glorious! grateful nation, hail,
Who paid'ſt his ſervice with ſo rich a meed!
Which moſt ſhall I admire, which worthieſt praiſe,
The hero or the people? Honour doubts,
And weighs their virtues in an equal ſcale.
Not thus Germania pays th' uncancel'd debt
Of Gratitude to us.—Bluſh, Cæſar, bluſh,
When thou behold'ſt theſe towers; ingrate, to thee
A monument of ſhame! Canſt thou forget
Whence they are nam'd, and what an Engliſh arm
Did for thy throne that day? But we diſdain
Or to upbraid or imitate thy guilt.
Still thy obdurate heart againſt the ſenſe
Of obligation infinite; and know,
Britain, like Heaven, protects a thankleſs world
For her own glory, nor expects reward.
Pleas'd with the noble theme, her taſk the Muſe
Purſues untir'd, and through the palace roves
With ever-new delight. The tapeſtry rich
With gold, and gay with all the beauteous paint

Of

Of various-colour'd silks, dispos'd with skill,
Attracts her curious eye. Here Ister rolls
His purple wave; and there the Granick flood
With passing squadrons foams: here hardy Gaul
Flies from the sword of Britain; there to Greece
Effeminate Persia yields.—In arms oppos'd,
Marlborough and Alexander vie for fame
With glorious competition; equal both
In valour and in fortune: but their praise
Be different, for with different views they fought;
This to *subdue*, and that to *free* mankind.

Now, through the stately portals issuing forth,
The Muse to softer glories turns, and seeks
The woodland shade, delighted. Not the vale
Of Tempe fam'd in song, or Ida's grove,
Such beauty boasts. Amid the mazy gloom
Of this romantic wilderness once stood
The bower of Rosamonda, hapless fair,
Sacred to Grief and Love; the crystal fount
In which she us'd to bathe her beauteous limbs
Still warbling flows, pleas'd to reflect the face
Of Spencer, lovely maid, when tir'd she sits
Beside its flowery brink, and views those charms
Which only Rosamond could once excell.
But see where, flowing with a nobler stream,
A limpid lake of purest waters rolls.
Beneath the wide-stretch'd arch, stupendous work,
Through which the Danube might collected pour
His spacious urn! Silent a while and smooth
The current glides, till with an headlong force

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Broke and diſorder'd, down the ſteep it falls
In loud cafcades; the ſilver-ſparkling foam
Glitters relucent in the dancing ray.
In theſe retreats repos'd the mighty ſoul
Of Churchill, from the toils of war and ſtate,
Splendidly private, and the tranquil joy
Of contemplation felt, while Blenheim's dome
Triumphal ever in his mind renew'd
The memory of his fame, and ſooth'd his thoughts
With pleaſing record of his glorious deeds.
So, by the rage of Faction home recall'd,
Lucullus, while he wag'd ſucceſsful war
Againſt the pride of Aſia, and the power
Of Mithridates, whoſe aſpiring mind
No loſſes could ſubdue, enrich'd with ſpoils
Of conquer'd nations, back return'd to Rome,
And in magnificent retirement paſt
The evening of his life.—But not alone,
In the calm ſhades of honourable eaſe,
Great Marlborough peaceful dwelt: indulgent Heaven
Gave a companion to his ſofter hours,
With whom converſing, he forgot all change
Of fortune, or of ſtate, and in her mind
Found greatneſs equal to his own, and lov'd
Himſelf in her.—Thus each by each admir'd,
In mutual honour, mutual fondneſs join'd:
Like two fair ſtars, with intermingled light,
In friendly union they together ſhone,
Aiding each other's brightneſs, till the cloud
Of night eternal quench'd the beams of one.

Thus,

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Thee, Churchill, first the ruthless hand of death
Tore from thy consort's side, and call'd thee hence
To the sublimer seats of joy and love;
Where fate again shall join her soul to thine,
Who now, regardful of thy fame, erects
The column to thy praise, and soothes her woe
With pious honours to thy sacred name
Immortal. Lo! where, towering in the height
Of yon aërial pillar, proudly stands
Thy image, like a guardian god, sublime,
And awes the subject plain: beneath his feet,
The German eagles spread their wings; his hand
Grasps Victory, its slave. Such was thy brow
Majestic, such thy martial port, when Gaul
Fled from thy frown, and in the Danube sought
A refuge from thy sword.—There, where the field
Was deepest stain'd with gore, on Hochstet's plain,
The theatre of thy glory, once was rais'd
A meaner trophy, by the Imperial hand;
Extorted gratitude! which now the rage
Of malice impotent, beseeming ill
A regal breast, has level'd to the ground:
Mean insult! This, with better auspices,
Shall stand on British earth, to tell the world
How Marlborough fought, for whom, and how repaid
His services. Nor shall the constant love
Of her who rais'd this monument be lost
In dark oblivion: that shall be the theme
Of future Bards in ages yet unborn,
Inspir'd with Chaucer's fire, who in these groves

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Firſt tun'd the Britiſh harp, and little deem'd
His humble dwelling ſhould the neighbour be
Of Blenheim, houſe ſuperb; to which the throng
Of travellers approaching ſhall not paſs
His roof unnoted, but reſpectful hail
With reverence due. Such honour does the Muſe
Obtain her favourites.—But the noble pile
(My theme) demands my voice.—O ſhade ador'd,
Marlborough! who now above the ſtarry ſphere
Dwell'ſt in the palaces of heaven, enthron'd
Among the demi-gods, deign to defend
This thy abode, while preſent here below,
And ſacred ſtill to thy immortal fame,
With tutelary care. Preſerve it ſafe
From Time's deſtroying hand, and cruel ſtroke
Of factious Envy's more relentleſs rage.
Here may, long ages hence, the Britiſh youth,
When honour calls them to the field of war,
Behold the trophies which thy valour rais'd;
The proud reward of thy ſucceſsful toils
For Europe's freedom, and Britannia's fame;
That, fir'd with generous envy, they may dare
To emulate thy deeds.—So ſhall thy name,
Dear to thy country, ſtill inſpire her ſons
With martial virtue; and to high attempts
Excite their arms, till other battles won,
And nations ſav'd, new monuments require,
And other Blenheims ſhall adorn the land.

To

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To the Reverend Dr. Ayscough, at Oxford.

Written from Paris in the Year 1728.

SAY, dearest friend, how roll thy hours away?
What pleasing study cheats the tedious day?
Dost thou the sacred volumes oft explore
Of wise Antiquity's immortal lore,
Where virtue, by the charms of wit refin'd,
At once exalts and polishes the mind?
How different from our modern guilty art,
Which pleases only to corrupt the heart;
Whose curst refinements odious vice adorn,
And teach to honour what we ought to scorn!
Dost thou in sage historians joy to see
How Roman greatness rose with liberty;
How the same hands that tyrants durst control
Their empire stretch'd from Atlas to the Pole;
Till wealth and conquest into slaves refin'd
The proud luxurious masters of mankind?
Dost thou in letter'd Greece each charm admire,
Each grace, each virtue, Freedom could inspire;
Yet in her troubled state see all the woes,
And all the crimes, that giddy Faction knows;
Till, rent by parties, by corruption sold,
Or weakly careless, or too rashly bold,
She sunk beneath a mitigated doom,
The slave and tutoress of protecting Rome?

Does

Does calm Philoſophy her aid impart,
To guide the paſſions, and to mend the heart?
Taught by her precepts, haſt thou learnt the end
To which alone the wiſe their ſtudies bend;
For which alone by nature were deſign'd
The powers of thought—to benefit mankind?
Not, like a cloyſter'd drone, to read and doſe,
In undeſerving, undeſery'd, repoſe;
But Reaſon's influence to diffuſe; to clear
Th' enlighten'd world of every gloomy fear;
Diſpel the miſts of error, and unbind
Thoſe pedant chains that clog the freeborn mind.
Happy who thus his leiſure can employ!
He knows the pureſt hours of tranquil joy;
Nor vext with pangs that buſier boſoms tear,
Nor loſt to ſocial virtue's pleaſing care;
Safe in the port, yet labouring to ſuſtain
Thoſe who ſtill float on the tempeſtuous main.
So Locke the days of ſtudious quiet ſpent;
So Boyle in wiſdom found divine content;
So Cambray, worthy of a happier doom,
The virtuous ſlave of Louis and of Rome.
Good * Wor'ſter thus ſupports his drooping age,
Far from court-flattery, far from party-rage;
He, who in youth a tyrant's frown defy'd,
Firm and intrepid on his country's ſide,
Her boldeſt champion then, and now her mildeſt guide!

O gene-

* Bp. Hough.

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O generous warmth! O ſanctity divine!
To emulate his worth, my friend, be thine;
Learn from his life the duties of the gown;
Learn, not to flatter, nor inſult the crown;
Nor, baſely ſervile, court the guilty great,
Nor raiſe the church a rival to the ſtate:
To error mild, to vice alone ſevere,
Seek not to ſpread the *law of love* by fear.
The prieſt who plagues the world can never mend;
No foe to man was e'er to God a friend.
Let reaſon and let virtue faith maintain;
All force but theirs is impious, weak, and vain.
Me other cares in other climes engage,
Cares that become my birth, and ſuit my age;
In various knowledge to improve my youth,
And conquer prejudice, worſt foe to truth;
By foreign arts domeſtic faults to mend,
Enlarge my notions, and my views extend;
The uſeful ſcience of the world to know,
Which books can never teach, or pedants ſhow.
A nation here I pity and admire,
Whom nobleſt ſentiments of glory fire,
Yet taught, by cuſtom's force and bigot fear,
To ſerve with pride, and boaſt the yoke they bear.
Whoſe nobles, born to cringe and to command,
(In courts a mean; in camps a generous band;)
From each low tool of power, content receive
Thoſe laws, their dreaded arms to Europe give.
Whoſe people (vain in want, in bondage bleſt,
Though plunder'd, gay; induſtrious, though oppreſt)
With

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With happy follies riſe above their fate,
The jeſt and envy of each wiſer ſtate.
Yet here the Muſes deign'd a while to ſport,
In the ſhort ſun-ſhine of a favouring court:
Here Boileau, ſtrong in ſenſe, and ſharp in wit,
Who, from the ancients, like the ancients writ:
Permiſſion gain'd inferior vice to blame,
By flattering incenſe to his maſter's fame.
Here Moliere, firſt of comic wits, excell'd
Whate'er Athenian theatres beheld;
By keen, yet decent, ſatire ſkill'd to pleaſe,
With morals mirth uniting, ſtrength with eaſe.
Now, charm'd, I hear the bold Corneille inſpire
Heroic thoughts, with Shakeſpeare's force and fire!
Now ſweet Racine, with milder influence, move
The ſoften'd heart to pity and to love.
With mingled pain and pleaſure, I ſurvey
The pompous works of arbitrary ſway;
Proud palaces, that drain'd the ſubjects' ſtore,
Rais'd on the ruins of th' oppreſt and poor;
Where ev'n mute walls are taught to flatter ſtate,
And painted triumphs ſtyle Ambition GREAT *.
With more delight thoſe pleaſing ſhades I view,
Where Condé from an envious court withdrew †;
Where, ſick of glory, faction, power, and pride,
(Sure judge how empty all, who all had tried!)
Beneath

* The victories of Louis the Fourteenth, painted in the galleries of Verſailles.
† Chantilly.

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Beneath his palms the weary chief repos'd,
And life's great ſcene in quiet virtue clos'd.
With ſhame that other fam'd retreat I ſee,
Adorn'd by art, diſgrac'd by luxury *;
Where Orleans waſted every vacant hour,
In the wild riot of unbounded power;
Where feveriſh debauch and impious love
Stain'd the mad table and the guilty grove.
With theſe amuſements is thy friend detain'd,
Pleas'd and inſtructed in a foreign land;
Yet oft a tender wiſh recals my mind
From preſent joys to dearer left behind!
O native iſle, fair Freedom's happieſt ſeat!
At thought of thee, my bounding pulſes beat;
At thought of thee, my heart impatient burns,
And all my country on my ſoul returns.
When ſhall I ſee thy fields, whoſe plenteous grain
No power can raviſh from th' induſtrious ſwain?
When kiſs, with pious love, the ſacred earth
That gave a Burleigh or a Ruſſel birth?
When, in the ſhade of laws, that long have ſtood,
Propt by their care, or ſtrengthen'd by their blood,
Of fearleſs independence wiſely vain,
The proudeſt ſlave of Bourbon's race diſdain?
Yet, oh! what doubt, what ſad preſaging voice,
Whiſpers within, and bids me not rejoice;
Bids me contemplate every ſtate around,
From ſultry Spain to Norway's icy bound;
Bids their loſt rights, their ruin'd glories, ſee;
And tells me, Theſe, like England, once were free!

TO

* St. Cloud.

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TO MR. POYNTZ.

Ambaſſador at the Congreſs of Soissons, in 1728.

Written at Paris.

O THOU, whoſe friendſhip is my joy and pride,
Whoſe virtues warm me, and whoſe precepts guide;
Thou to whom greatneſs, rightly underſtood,
Is but a larger power of being good;
Say, Poyntz, amidſt the toil of anxious ſtate,
Does not thy ſecret ſoul deſire retreat?
Doſt thou not wiſh (the taſk of glory done)
Thy buſy life at length might be thy own;
That, to thy lov'd philoſophy reſign'd,
No care might ruffle thy unbended mind?
Juſt is the wiſh. For ſure the happieſt meed,
To favour'd man by ſmiling Heaven decreed,
Is, to reflect at eaſe on glorious pains,
And calmly to enjoy what virtue gains.
Not him I praiſe, who, from the world retir'd,
By no enlivening generous paſſion fir'd,
On flowery couches ſlumbers life away,
And gently bids his active powers decay;

Who

Who fears bright Glory's awful face to see,
And ſhuns renown as much as infamy.
But bleſt is he, who, exercis'd in cares,
To private leiſure public virtue bears;
Who tranquil ends the race he nobly run,
And decks repoſe with trophies Labour won.
Him Honour follows to the ſecret ſhade,
And crowns propitious his declining head;
In his retreats their harps the Muſes ſtring,
For him in lays unbought ſpontaneous ſing;
Friendſhip and Truth on all his moments wait,
Pleas'd with retirement better than with ſtate;
And round the bower, where humbly great he lies,
Fair olives bloom, or verdant laurels riſe.

So when thy country ſhall no more demand
The needful aid of thy ſuſtaining hand;
When peace reſtor'd ſhall, on her downy wing,
Secure repoſe and careleſs leiſure bring;
Then, to the ſhades of learned eaſe retir'd,
The world forgetting, by the world admir'd,
Among thy books and friends, thou ſhalt poſſeſs
Contemplative and quiet happineſs:
Pleas'd to review a life in honour ſpent,
And painful merit paid with ſweet content.
Yet, though thy hours unclogg'd with ſorrow roll,
Though wiſdom calm, and ſcience feed thy ſoul,
One dearer bliſs remains to be poſſeſt,
That only can improve and crown the reſt.—

Permit thy friend this ſecret to reveal,
Which thy own heart perhaps would better tell;

The

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The point to which our sweetest passions move
Is, to be truly lov'd, and fondly love.
This is the charm that smooths the troubled breast,
Friend of our health, and author of our rest:
Bids every gloomy vexing passion fly,
And tunes each jarring string to harmony.
Ev'n while I write, the name of Love inspires
More pleasing thoughts, and more enlivening fires;
Beneath his power my raptur'd fancy glows,
And every tender verse more sweetly flows.
Dull is the privilege of living free;
Our hearts were never form'd for liberty:
Some beauteous image, well imprinted there,
Can best defend them from consuming care.
In vain to groves and gardens we retire,
And Nature in her rural works admire;
Though grateful these, yet these but faintly charm;
They may delight us, but can never warm.
May some fair eyes, my friend, thy bosom fire
With pleasing pangs of over-gay desire;
And teach thee that soft science, which alone
Still to thy searching mind reals slightly known!
Thy soul, though great, is tender and refin'd,
To friendship sensible, to love inclin'd,
And therefore long thou canst not arm thy breast
Against the entrance of so sweet a guest.
Hear what th' inspiring Muses bid me tell,
For Heaven shall ratify what they reveal:
"A chosen bride shall in thy arms be plac'd,
With all th' attractive charms of beauty grac'd,

"Whose

" Whoſe wit and virtue ſhall thy own expreſs,
" Diſtinguiſh'd only by their ſofter dreſs:
" Thy greatneſs ſhe, or thy retreat, ſhall ſhare;
" Sweeten tranquillity, or ſoften care;
" Her ſmiles the taſte of every joy ſhall raiſe,
" And add new pleaſure to renown and praiſe;
" Till charm'd you own the truth my verſe would
" prove,
" That happineſs is near allied to love."

VERSES to be written under a PICTURE of Mr. POYNTZ.

SUCH is thy form, O Poyntz, but who ſhall find
A hand, or colours, to expreſs thy mind?
A mind unmov'd by every vulgar fear,
In a falſe world that dares to be ſincere;
Wiſe without art; without ambition great;
Though firm, yet pliant; active, though ſedate;
With all the richeſt ſtores of learning fraught,
Yet better ſtill by native prudence taught;
That, fond the griefs of the diſtreſt to heal,
Can pity frailties it could never feel;
That, when Misfortune ſued, ne'er ſought to know
What ſect, what party, whether friend or foe;
That, fix'd on equal virtue's temperate laws,
Deſpiſes calumny, and ſhuns applauſe;
That, to its own perfections ſingly blind,
Would for another think this praiſe deſign'd.

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AN EPISTLE TO MR. POPE.

From Rome, 1730.

IMMORTAL bard! for whom each Muſe has wove
The faireſt garlands of th' Aonian grove;
Preſerv'd our drooping genius to reſtore,
When Addiſon and Congreve are no more;
After ſo many ſtars extinct in night,
The darken'd age's laſt remaining light!
To thee from Latian realms this verſe is writ,
Inſpir'd by memory of antient wit;
For now no more theſe climes their influence boaſt,
Fall'n is their glory, and their virtue loſt;
From tyrants, and from prieſts, the Muſes fly,
Daughters of Reaſon and of Liberty!
Nor Baïæ now nor Umbria's plain they love,
Nor on the banks of Nar or Mincio rove;
To Thames's flowery borders they retire,
And kindle in thy breaſt the Roman fire.
So in the ſhades, where, chear'd with ſummer rays,
Melodious linnets warbled ſprightly lays,
Soon as the faded, falling leaves complain
Of gloomy Winter's unauſpicious reign,
No tuneful voice is heard of joy or love,
But mourniful ſilence ſaddens all the grove.
Unhappy Italy! whoſe alter'd ſtate
Has felt the worſt ſeverity of fate;

Not

Not that barbarian hands her faſces broke,
And bow'd her haughty neck beneath their yoke;
Nor that her palaces to earth are thrown,
Her cities deſart, and her fields unſown;
But that her ancient ſpirit is decay'd,
That ſacred wiſdom from her bounds is fled;
That there the ſource of ſcience flows no more,
Whence its rich ſtreams ſupplied the world before.
Illuſtrious names! that once in Latium ſhin'd,
Born to inſtruct, and to command mankind;
Chiefs, by whoſe virtue mighty Rome was rais'd,
And poets, who thoſe chiefs ſublimely prais'd;
Oft I the traces you have left explore,
Your aſhes viſit, and your urns adore;
Oft kiſs, with lips devout, ſome mouldering ſtone,
With ivy's venerable ſhade o'ergrown;
Thoſe horrid ruins better pleas'd to ſee
Than all the pomp of modern luxury.
As late on Virgil's tomb freſh flowers I ſtrow'd,
While with th' inſpiring Muſe my boſom glow'd,
Crown'd with eternal bays, my raviſh'd eyes
Beheld the poet's awful form ariſe:
"Stranger, he ſaid, whoſe pious hand has paid
"Theſe grateful rites to my attentive ſhade,
"When thou ſhalt breathe thy happy native air,
"To Pope this meſſage from his maſter bear:
"Great bard, whoſe numbers I myſelf inſpire,
"To whom I gave my own harmonious lyre,
"If, high exalted on the throne of wit,
"Near me and Homer thou aſpire to ſit,

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" No more let meaner ſatire dim the rays
" That flow majeſtic from thy nobler bays;
" In all the flowery paths of Pindus ſtray,
" But ſhun that thorny, that unpleaſing way;
" Nor, when each ſoft engaging Muſe is thine,
" Addreſs the leaſt attractive of the Nine.
" Of thee more worthy were the taſk, to raiſe
" A laſting column to thy country's praiſe;
" To ſing the land, which yet alone can boaſt
" That liberty corrupted Rome has loſt;
" Where Science in the arms of Peace is laid,
" And plants her palm beneath the olive's ſhade.
" Such was the theme for which my lyre I ſtrung,
" Such was the people whoſe exploits I ſung;
" Brave, yet refin'd, for arms and arts renown'd,
" With different bays by Mars and Phœbus crown'd;
" Dauntleſs oppoſers of tyrannic ſway,
" But pleas'd a mild Auguſtus to obey.
" If theſe commands ſubmiſſive thou receive,
" Immortal and unblam'd thy name ſhall live,
" Envy to black Cocytus ſhall retire;
" And howl with Furies in tormenting fire;
" Approving Time ſhall conſecrate thy lays,
" And join the patriot's to the poet's praiſe."

TO

TO

LORD HERVEY.

In the Year 1730. From Worceſterſhire.

" Strenua nos exercet inertia: navibus atque
" Quadrigis petimus bene vivere: quod petis, hic eſt;
" Eſt ulubris, animus ſi te non deficit æquus." HOR.

FAVOURITE of Venus and the tuneful Nine,
Pollio, by Nature form'd in courts to ſhine,
Wilt thou once more a kind attention lend,
To thy long abſent and forgotten friend;
Who, after ſeas and mountains wander'd o'er,
Return'd at length to his own native ſhore,
From all that 's gay retir'd, and all that 's great,
Beneath the ſhades of his paternal ſeat,
Has found that happineſs he ſought in vain
On the fam'd banks of Tiber and of Seine?
'Tis not to view the well-proportion'd pile,
The charms of Titian's and of Raphael's ſtyle;
At ſoft Italian ſounds to melt away;
Or in the fragrant groves of myrtle ſtray;
That lulls the tumults of the ſoul to reſt,
Or makes the fond poſſeſſor truly bleſt.
In our own breaſts the ſource of pleaſure lies,
Still open, and ſtill flowing to the wiſe;
Not forc'd by toilſome art and wild deſire
Beyond the bounds of nature to aſpire,

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But, in its proper channels gliding fair;
A common benefit, which all may ſhare.
Yet half mankind this eaſy good diſdain,
Nor reliſh happineſs unbought by pain;
Falſe is their taſte of bliſs, and thence their ſearch
is vain.

So idle, yet ſo reſtleſs, are our minds,
We climb the Alps, and brave the raging winds;
Through various toils to ſeek Content we roam,
Which with but *thinking right* were ours at home.
For not the ceaſeleſs change of ſhifted place
Can from the heart a ſettled grief eraſe,
Nor can the purer balm of foreign air
Heal the diſtemper'd mind of aking care.
The wretch, by wild impatience driven to rove,
Vext with the pangs of ill-requited love,
From Pole to Pole the fatal arrow bears,
Whoſe rooted point his bleeding boſom tears;
With equal pain each different clime he tries,
And is himſelf that torment which he flies.

For how ſhould ills, which from our paſſions flow,
Be chang'd by Africk's heat, or Ruſſia's ſnow?
Or how can aught but powerful reaſon cure
What from unthinking folly we endure?
Happy is He, and He alone, who knows
His heart's uneaſy diſcord to compoſe;
In generous love of others good, to find
The ſweeteſt pleaſures of the ſocial mind;
ound his wiſhes in their proper ſphere;
ouriſh pleaſing hope, and conquer anxious fear:
This

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This was the wiſdom ancient ſages taught,
This was the ſovereign good they juſtly ſought;
This to no place or climate is confin'd,
But the free native produce of the mind.
Nor think, my Lord, that courts to you deny
The uſeful practice of philoſophy:
Horace, the wiſeſt of the tuneful choir,
Not always choſe from greatneſs to retire;
But, in the palace of Auguſtus, knew
The ſame unerring maxims to purſue,
Which, in the Sabine or the Velian ſhade,
His ſtudy and his happineſs he made.
May you, my friend, by his example taught,
View all the giddy ſcene with ſober thought;
Undazzled every glittering folly ſee,
And in the midſt of ſlaviſh forms be free;
In its own centre keep your ſteady mind,
Let Prudence guide you, but let Honour bind.
In ſhow, in manners, act the courtier's part;
But be a country gentleman at heart.

ADVICE TO A LADY. 1731.

THE counſels of a friend, Belinda, hear,
Too roughly kind to pleaſe a lady's ear,
Unlike the flatteries of a lover's pen,
Such truths as women ſeldom learn from men.

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Nor think I praiſe you ill, when thus I ſhow
What female vanity might fear to know.
Some merit 's mine, to dare to be ſincere;
But greater yours, ſincerity to bear.
Hard is the fortune that your ſex attends;
Women, like princes, find few real friends:
All who approach them their own ends purſue;
Lovers and Miniſters are ſeldom true.
Hence oft from Reaſon heedleſs Beauty ſtrays,
And the moſt truſted guide the moſt betrays:
Hence, by fond dreams of fancied power amus'd,
When moſt ye tyrannize, you're moſt abus'd.
What is your ſex's earlieſt, lateſt care,
Your heart's ſupreme ambition? —To be fair.
For this, the toilet every thought employs,
Hence all the toils of dreſs, and all the joys:
For this, hands, lips, and eyes, are put to ſchool,
And each inſtructed feature has its rule:
And yet how few have learnt, when this is given,
Not to diſgrace the partial boon of Heaven!
How few with all their pride of form can move!
How few are lovely, that are made for love!
Do you, my fair, endeavour to poſſeſs
An elegance of mind as well as dreſs;
Be that your ornament, and know to pleaſe
By graceful Nature's unaffected eaſe.
Nor make to dangerous wit a vain pretence,
But wiſely reſt content with modeſt ſenſe;
For wit, like wine, intoxicates the brain,
Too ſtrong for feeble woman to ſuſtain:

Of

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Of thoſe who claim it more than half have none;
And half of thoſe who have it are undone.
Be ſtill ſuperior to your ſex's arts,
Nor think diſhoneſty a proof of parts:
For you, the plaineſt is the wiſeſt rule;
A *cunning woman* is a *knaviſh fool.*
Be good yourſelf, nor think another's ſhame
Can raiſe your merit, or adorn your fame.
Prudes rail at whores, as ſtateſmen in diſgrace
At miniſters, becauſe they wiſh their place.
Virtue is amiable, mild, ſerene;
Without, all beauty; and all peace within:
The honour of a prude is rage and ſtorm,
'Tis uglineſs in its moſt frightful form.
Fiercely it ſtands, defying gods and men,
As fiery monſters guard a giant's den.
Seek to be good, but aim not to be great:
A woman's nobleſt ſtation is retreat:
Her faireſt virtues fly from public ſight,
Domeſtic worth, that ſhuns too ſtrong a light.
To rougher man Ambition's taſk reſign:
'Tis ours in ſenates or in courts to ſhine,
To labour for a ſunk corrupted ſtate,
Or dare the rage of Envy, and be great.
One only care your gentle breaſts ſhould move,
Th' important buſineſs of your life is love;
To this great point direct your conſtant aim,
This makes your happineſs, and this your fame.
Be never cool reſerve with paſſion join'd;
With caution chuſe; but then be fondly kind.

The

The ſelfiſh heart, that but by halves is given,
Shall find no place in Love's delightful heaven;
Here ſweet extremes alone can truly bleſs:
The virtue of a lover is exceſs.
A maid unaſk'd may own a well-plac'd flame;
Not loving *firſt*, but loving *wrong*, is ſhame,
Contemn the little pride of giving pain,
Nor think that conqueſt juſtifies diſdain.
Short is the period of inſulting power:
Offended Cupid finds his vengeful hour;
Soon will reſume the empire which he gave,
And ſoon the tyrant ſhall become the ſlave.
Bleſt is the maid, and worthy to be bleſt,
Whoſe ſoul, entire by him ſhe loves poſſeſt,
Feels every vanity in fondneſs loſt,
And aſks no power but that of pleaſing moſt;
Hers is the bliſs, in juſt return, to prove
The honeſt warmth of undiſſembled love;
For her, inconſtant man might ceaſe to range,
And gratitude forbid deſire to change.
But, leſt harſh care the lover's peace deſtroy,
And roughly blight the tender buds of joy,
Let Reaſon teach what Paſſion fain would hide,
That Hymen's bands by Prudence ſhould be tied,
Venus in vain the wedded pair would crown,
If angry Fortune on their union frown:
Soon will the flattering dream of bliſs be o'er,
And cloy'd imagination cheat no more.
Then, waking to the ſenſe of laſting pain,
With mutual tears the nuptial couch they ſtain;

And

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And that fond love, which ſhould afford relief,
Does but increaſe the anguiſh of their grief:
While both could eaſier their own ſorrows bear,
Than the ſad knowledge of each other's care.

Yet may you rather feel that virtuous pain,
Than ſell your violated charms for gain;
Than wed the wretch whom you deſpiſe or hate,
For the vain glare of uſeleſs wealth or ſtate.
The moſt abandon'd proſtitutes are they,
Who not to love, but avarice, fall a prey:
Nor aught avails the ſpecious name of *wife*;
A maid ſo wedded is *a whore for life*.

Ev'n in the happieſt choice, where favouring Heaven
Has equal love and eaſy fortune given,
Think not, the Huſband gain'd, that all is done:
The prize of happineſs muſt ſtill be won:
And oft, the careleſs find it to their coſt,
The *lover* in the *huſband* may be loſt;
The Graces might *alone* his heart *allure*;
They and the Virtues *meeting* muſt *ſecure*.

Let ev'n your *prudence* wear the pleaſing dreſs
Of care for *him*, and anxious *tenderneſs*.
From kind concern about his weal or woe,
Let each demeſtic duty ſeem to flow.
The *houſhold ſceptre* if he bids you bear,
Make it your pride his *ſervant* to appear:
Endearing thus the common acts of life,
The *miſtreſs* ſtill ſhall charm him in the *wife*;
And wrinkled age ſhall unobſerv'd come on,
Before his eye perceives one beauty gone:

Ev'n

Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-ſacred urn,
His conſtant flame ſhall unextinguiſh'd burn.

Thus I, Belinda, would your charms improve,
And form your heart to all the arts of love.
The taſk were harder, to ſecure my own
Againſt the power of thoſe already known:
For well you twiſt the ſecret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind,
Skill'd every ſoft attraction to employ,
Each flattering hope, and each alluring joy.
I own your genius; and from you receive
The rules of pleaſing, which to you I give.

SONG.

Written in the Year 1732.

I.

WHEN Delia on the plain appears,
Aw'd by a thouſand tender fears,
I would approach, but dare not move:
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

II.

Whene'er ſhe ſpeaks, my raviſh'd ear
No other voice but hers can hear,
No other wit but hers approve:
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

III. If

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III.

If ſhe ſome other youth commend,
Though I was once his fondeſt friend,
His inſtant enemy I prove:
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

IV.

When ſhe is abſent, I no more
Delight in all that pleas'd before,
The cleareſt ſpring, or ſhadieſt grove:
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

V.

When, fond of power, of beauty vain,
Her nets ſhe ſpread for every ſwain,
I ſtrove to hate, but vainly ſtrove:
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

SONG.

Written in the Year 1733.

I.

THE heavy hours are almoſt paſt
That part my love and me:
My longing eyes may hope at laſt
Their only wiſh to ſee.

II.

But how, my Delia, will you meet
The man you've loſt ſo long?
Will love in all your pulſes beat,
And tremble on your tongue?

III. Wi[ll]

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III.

Will you in every look declare
Your heart is ſtill the ſame;
And heal each idly-anxious care
Our fears in abſence frame?

IV.

Thus, Delia, thus I paint the ſcene,
When ſhortly we ſhall meet;
And try what yet remains between
Of loitering time to cheat.

V.

But, if the dream that ſooths my mind
Shall falſe and groundleſs prove;
If I am doom'd at length to find
You have forgot to love:

VI.

All I of Venus aſk, is this;
No more to let us join:
But grant me here the flattering bliſs,
To die, and think you mine.

DAMON

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DAMON AND DELIA.

In Imitation of Horace and Lydia.

Written in the Year 1732.

DAMON.

TELL me, my Delia, tell me why
My kindeſt, fondeſt looks you fly?
What means this cloud upon your brow?
Have I offended? Tell me how!—
Some change has happen'd in your heart;
Some rival there has ſtol'n a part;
Reaſon theſe fears may diſapprove:
But yet I fear, becauſe I love.

DELIA.

Firſt tell me, Damon, why to-day
At Belvidera's feet you lay?
Why with ſuch warmth her charms you prais'd,
And every trifling beauty rais'd,
As if you meant to let me ſee
Your flattery is not all for me?
Alas! too well your ſex I knew,
Nor was ſo weak to think you true.

DAMON.

Unkind! my falſehood to upbraid,
When your own orders I obey'd;

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You bid me try, by this deceit,
The notice of the world to cheat,
And hide, beneath another name,
The secret of our mutual flame.

DELIA.

Damon, your prudence I confess,
But let me wish it had been less;
Too well the Lover's part you play'd,
With too much art your court you made;
Had it been only art, your eyes
Would not have join'd in the disguise.

DAMON.

Ah! cease thus idly to molest
With groundless fears thy virgin breast.
While thus at fancied wrongs you grieve,
To me a real pain you give.

DELIA.

Though well I might your truth distrust,
My foolish heart believes you just:
Reason this faith may disapprove;
But I believe, because I love.

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ODE,

In Imitation of PASTOR FIDO.

("O primavera gioventu del anno.")

Written Abroad in 1729.

I.

PARENT of blooming flowers and gay desires,
Youth of the tender year, delightful Spring,
At whose approach, inspir'd with equal fires,
The amorous Nightingale and Poet sing!

II.

Again dost thou return, but not with thee
Return the smiling hours I once possest;
Blessings thou bring'st to others, but to me
The sad remembrance that I once was blest.

III.

Thy faded charms, which Winter snatch'd away,
Renew'd in all their former lustre shine;
But, ah! no more shall hapless I be gay,
Or know the vernal joys that have been mine.

IV.

Though linnets sing, though flowers adorn the green,
Though on their wings soft Zephyrs fragrance bear;
Harsh is the music, joyless is the scene,
The odour faint: for Delia is not there.

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V.

Cheerleſs and cold I feel the genial ſun,
From thee while abſent I in exile rove;
Thy lovely preſence, faireſt light, alone
Can warm my heart to gladneſs and to love.

PARTS OF AN ELEGY OF TIBULLUS.

Tranſlated, 1729-30.

("Divitias alius fulvo ſibi congerat auro.")

LET others heap of wealth a ſhining ſtore,
And, much poſſeſſing, labour ſtill for more;
Let them, diſquieted with dire alarms,
Aſpire to win a dangerous fame in arms:
Me tranquil poverty ſhall lull to reſt,
Humbly ſecure, and indolently bleſt;
Warm'd by the blaze of my own chearful hearth,
I 'll waſte the wintery hours in ſocial mirth;
In Summer pleas'd attend to harveſt toils,
In Autumn preſs the vineyard's purple ſpoils,
And oft to Delia in my boſom bear
Some kid, or lamb, that wants its mother's care:
With her I 'll celebrate each gladſome day,
Then ſwains their ſportive rites to Bacchus pay;
With her new milk on Pales' altar pour,
And deck with ripen'd fruits Pomona's bower.
O night, how ſoothing would it be to hear,
Safe in her arms, the tempeſt howling near;

Or,

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Or, while the wintery clouds their deluge pour,
Slumber aſſiſted by the beating ſhower!
Ah! how much happier, than the fool who braves,
In ſearch of wealth, the black tempeſtuous waves!
While I, contented with my little ſtore,
In tedious voyage ſeek no diſtant ſhore;
But, idly lolling on ſome ſhady ſeat,
Near cooling fountains ſhun the dog-ſtar's heat:
For what reward ſo rich could Fortune give,
That I by abſence ſhould my Delia grieve?
Let Great Meſſalla ſhine in martial toils,
And grace his palace with triumphal ſpoils;
Me Beauty holds, in ſtrong though gentle chains,
Far from tumultuous war and duſty plains.
With thee, my love, to paſs my tranquil days,
How would I ſlight Ambition's painful praiſe!
How would I joy with thee, my love, to yoke
The ox, and feed my ſolitary flock!
On thy ſoft breaſt might I but lean my head,
How downy ſhould I think the woodland bed!
The wretch, who ſleeps not by his fair-one's ſide,
Deteſts the gilded couch's uſeleſs pride,
Nor knows his weary, weeping eyes to cloſe,
Though murmuring rills invite him to repoſe.
Hard were his heart, who thee, my fair, could leave
For all the honours proſperous war can give;
Though through the vanquiſh'd Eaſt he ſpread his fame,
And Parthian tyrants trembled at his name;
Though, bright in arms, while hoſts around him bleed,
With martial pride he preſt his foaming ſteed.

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No pomps like theſe my humble vows require;
With thee I'll live, and in thy arms expire.
Thee may my cloſing eyes in death behold!
Thee may my faultering hand yet ſtrive to hold!
Then, Delia, then, thy heart will melt in woe,
Then o'er my breathleſs clay thy tears will flow;
Thy tears will flow, for gentle is thy mind,
Nor doſt thou think it weakneſs to be kind.
But, ah! fair mourner, I conjure thee, ſpare
Thy heaving breaſts and looſe diſhevel'd hair:
Wound not thy form; left on th' Elyſian coaſt
Thy anguiſh ſhould diſturb my peaceful ghoſt.
But now nor death nor parting ſhould employ
Our ſprightly thoughts, or damp our bridal joy:
We 'll live, my Delia; and from life remove
All care, all buſineſs, but delightful Love.
Old age in vain thoſe pleaſures would retrieve,
Which youth alone can taſte, alone can give;
Then let us ſnatch the moment to be bleſt,
This hour is Love's—be Fortune's all the reſt.

SONG.

Written in the Year 1732.

I.

SAY, Myra, why is gentle Love
A ſtranger to that mind,
Which Pity and Eſteem can move,
Which can be juſt and kind?

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II.

Is it, becauſe you fear to ſhare
The ills that Love moleſt;
The jealous doubt, the tender care,
That rack the amorous breaſt?

III.

Alas! by ſome degree of woe
We every bliſs muſt gain:
The heart can ne'er a tranſport know,
That never feels a pain.

VERSES,

Written at Mr. POPE's Houſe at Twickenham, which he had lent to Mrs. GREVILLE.

In Auguſt, 1735.

I.

GO, Thames, and tell the buſy town,
Not all its wealth or pride
Could tempt me from the charms that crown
Thy rural flowery ſide:

II.

Thy flowery ſide, where Pope has plac'd
The Muſes' green retreat,
With every ſmile of Nature grac'd,
With every art complete.

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III.

But now, ſweet Bard, thy heavenly ſong
Enchants us here no more;
Their darling glory loſt too long
Thy once-lov'd ſhades deplore.

IV.

Yet ſtill, for beauteous Greville's ſake,
The Muſes here remain;
Greville, whoſe eyes have power to make
A Pope of every ſwain.

EPIGRAM.

NONE without hope e'er lov'd the brighteſt fair:
But Love can hope, where Reaſon would deſpair.

To Mr. WEST, at WICKHAM *.

Written in the Year 1740.

FAIR Nature's ſweet ſimplicity,
With elegance refin'd,
Well in thy ſeat, my friend, I ſee,
But better in thy mind.

To both, from courts and all their ſtate,
Eager I fly, to prove
Joys far above a Courtier's fate,
Tranquillity and Love.

To

* See the Inſcriptions in Mr. Weſt's Poems.

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TO MISS LUCY FORTESCUE.

ONCE, by the Muſe alone inſpir'd
I ſung my amorous ſtrains:
No ſerious love my boſom fir'd;
Yet every tender maid, deceiv'd,
The idly-mournful tale believ'd,
And wept my fancied pains.

But Venus now, to puniſh me
For having feign'd ſo well,
Has made my heart ſo fond of thee,
That not the whole Aonian choir
Can accents ſoft enough inſpire,
Its real flame to tell.

TO THE SAME;

WITH

HAMMOND'S ELEGIES.

ALL that of Love can be expreſs'd,
In theſe ſoft numbers ſee;
But, Lucy, would you know the reſt,
It muſt be read in me.

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TO THE SAME.

TO him who in an hour muſt die,
Not ſwifter ſeems that hour to fly,
Than flow the minutes ſeem to me,
Which keep me from the ſight of thee.

Not more that trembling wretch would give,
Another day or year to live;
Than I to ſhorten what remains
Of that long hour which thee detains.

Oh! come to my impatient arms,
Oh! come, with all thy heavenly charms,
At once to juſtify and pay
The pain I feel from this delay.

TO THE SAME.

I.

TO eaſe my troubled mind of anxious care,
Laſt night the ſecret caſket I explor'd,
Where all the letters of my abſent fair
(His richeſt treaſure) careful Love had ſtor'd:

II.

In every word a magic ſpell I found
Of power to charm each buſy thought to reſt;
Though every word increas'd the tender wound
Of fond deſire ſtill throbbing in my breaſt.

III. So

III.

So to his hoarded gold the miſer ſteals,
And loſes every ſorrow at the ſight;
Yet wiſhes ſtill for more, nor ever feels
Entire contentment, or ſecure delight.

IV.

Ah! ſhould I loſe thee, my too lovely maid,
Couldſt thou forget thy heart was ever mine,
Fear not thy letters ſhould the change upbraid;
My hand each dear memorial ſhall reſign:

V.

Not one kind word ſhall in my power remain,
A painful witneſs of reproach to thee;
And leſt my heart ſhould ſtill their ſenſe retain,
My heart ſhall break, to leave thee wholly free.

A PRAYER TO VENUS, IN HER TEMPLE AT STOWE.

TO THE SAME.

I.

FAIR Venus, whoſe delightful ſhrine ſurveys
Its front reflected in the ſilver lake,
Theſe humble offerings, which thy ſervant pays,
Freſh flowers, and myrtle wreaths, propitious take.

II. If

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II.

If leſs my love exceeds all other love,
Than Lucy's charms all other charms excel,
Far from my breaſt each ſoothing hope remove,
And there let ſad Deſpair for ever dwell.

III.

But if my ſoul is fill'd with her alone;
No other wiſh, nor other object knows;
Oh! make her, Goddeſs, make her all my own,
And give my trembling heart ſecure repoſe!

IV.

No watchful ſpies I aſk, to guard her charms,
No walls of braſs, no ſteel-defended door:
Place her but once within my circling arms,
Love's ſureſt fort, and I will doubt no more.

TO THE SAME.

On her pleading Want of Time.

I.

ON Thames's bank, a gentle youth
For Lucy ſigh'd, with matchleſs truth,
Ev'n when he ſigh'd in rhyme;
The lovely maid his flame return'd,
And would with equal warmth have burn'd,
But that ſhe had not time.

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II.

Oft he repair'd with eager feet
In ſecret ſhades his fair to meet,
Beneath th' accuſtom'd lime:
She would have fondly met him there,
And heal'd with love each tender care,
But that ſhe had not time.

III.

"It was not thus, inconſtant maid!
"You acted once," (the ſhepherd ſaid)
"When love was in its prime:"
She griev'd to hear him thus complain;
And would have writ, to eaſe his pain,
But that ſhe had not time.

IV.

How can you act ſo cold a part?
No crime of mine has chang'd your heart,
If love be not a crime.—
We ſoon muſt part for months, for years—
She would have anſwer'd with her tears,
But that ſhe had not time.

TO THE SAME.

YOUR ſhape, your lips, your eyes, are ſtill the ſame,
Still the bright object of my conſtant flame;
But where is now the tender glance, that ſtole,
With gentle ſweetneſs, my enchanted ſoul?

Kin-

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Kind fears, impatient wiſhes, ſoft deſires,
Each melting charm that Love alone inſpires?
Theſe, theſe are loſt; and I behold no more
The maid, my heart delighted to adore.
Yet, ſtill unchang'd, ſtill doating to exceſs,
I ought, but dare not try, to love you leſs;
Weakly I grieve, unpitied I complain;
But not unpuniſh'd ſhall your change remain;
For you, cold maid, whom no complaints can move,
Were far more bleſt, when you like me could love.

TO THE SAME.

I.

WHEN I think on your truth, I doubt you no more,
I blame all the fears I gave way to before:
I ſay to my heart, "Be at reſt, and believe
"That whom once ſhe has choſen ſhe never will leave."

II.

But, ah! when I think on each raviſhing grace
That plays in the ſmiles of that heavenly face;
My heart beats again; I again apprehend
Some fortunate rival in every friend.

III.

Theſe painful ſuſpicions you cannot remove,
Since you neither can leſſen your charms nor my love
But doubts caus'd by paſſion you never can blame;
For they are not ill founded, or you feel the ſame.

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TO THE SAME;

WITH A NEW WATCH.

WITH me while preſent, may thy lovely eyes
Be never turn'd upon this golden toy:
Think every pleaſing hour too ſwiftly flies;
And meaſure time, by joy ſucceeding joy!

But when the cares that interrupt our bliſs
To me not always will thy ſight allow;
Then oft with kind impatience look on this,
Then every minute count—as I do now.

AN IRREGULAR ODE.

WRITTEN AT WICKHAM IN 1746.

TO THE SAME.

I.

YE ſylvan ſcenes with artleſs beauty gay,
Ye gentle ſhades of Wickham, ſay,
What is the charm that each ſucceſſive year,
Which ſees me with my Lucy here,
Can thus to my tranſported heart
A ſenſe of joy unfelt before impart?

II.

Is it glad Summer's balmy breath, that blows
From the fair jaſmine and the bluſhing roſe?

Her

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Her balmy breath, and all her blooming ſtore
Of rural bliſs, was here before:
Oft have I met her on the verdant ſide
Of Norwood-hill, and in the yellow meads,
Where Pan the dancing Graces leads,
Array'd in all her flowery pride.
No ſweeter fragrance now the gardens yield,
No brighter colours paint th' enamel'd field.

III.

Is it to Love theſe new delights I owe?
Four times has the revolving ſun
His annual circle through the zodiac run;
Since all that Love's indulgent power
On favour'd mortals can beſtow,
Was given to me in this auſpicious bower.

IV.

Here firſt my Lucy, ſweet in virgin charms,
Was yielded to my longing arms;
And round our nuptial bed,
Hovering with purple wings, th' Idalian boy
Shook from his radiant torch the bliſsful fires
Of innocent deſires,
While Venus ſcatter'd myrtles o'er her head.
Whence then this ſtrange increaſe of joy
He, only he, can tell, who, match'd like me,
(If ſuch another happy man there be)
Has by his own experience tried
How much *the wife* is dearer than *the bride*.

TO

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TO THE MEMORY

OF

THE SAME LADY.

A MONODY. A.D. 1747.

" Ipſe cavâ ſolans ægrum teſtudine amorem,
" Te dulcis conjux, te ſolo in littore ſecum,
" Te veniente die, te decedente canebat."

I.

AT length eſcap'd from every human eye,
From every duty, every care,
That in my mournful thoughts might claim a ſhare;
Or force my tears their flowing ſtream to dry;
Beneath the gloom of this embowering ſhade,
This lone retreat, for tender ſorrow made,
I now may give my burden'd heart relief,
And pour forth all my ſtores of grief;
Of grief ſurpaſſing every other woe,
Far as the pureſt bliſs, the happieſt love
Can on th' ennobled mind beſtow,
Exceeds the vulgar joys that move
Our groſs deſires, inelegant and low.

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II.

Ye tufted groves, ye gently-falling rills,
Ye high o'erſhadowing hills,
Ye lawns gay-ſmiling with eternal green,
Oft have you my Lucy ſeen!
But never ſhall you now behold her more:
Nor will ſhe now with fond delight
And taſte refin'd your rural charms explore.
Clos'd are thoſe beauteous eyes in endleſs night,
Thoſe beauteous eyes where beaming us'd to ſhine
Reaſon's pure light, and Virtue's ſpark divine.

III.

Oft would the Dryads of theſe woods rejoice
To hear her heavenly voice;
For her deſpiſing, when ſhe deign'd to ſing,
The ſweeteſt ſongſters of the ſpring:
The woodlark and the linnet pleas'd no more;
The nightingale was mute,
And every ſhepherd's flute
Was caſt in ſilent ſcorn away,
While all attended to her ſweeter lay.
Ye larks and linnets, now reſume your ſong:
And thou, melodious Philomel,
Again thy plaintive ſtory tell;
For death has ſtopt that tuneful tongue,
Whoſe muſic could alone your warbling notes excel.

IV. In

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IV.

In vain I look around
O'er all the well-known ground,
My Lucy's wonted footſteps to deſcry;
Where oft we us'd to walk,
Where oft in tender talk
We ſaw the ſummer ſun go down the ſky;
Nor by yon fountain's ſide,
Nor where its waters glide
Along the valley, can ſhe now be found:
In all the wide-ſtretch'd proſpect's ample bound
No more my mournful eye
Can aught of her eſpy,
But the ſad ſacred earth where her dear relicks lie.

V.

O ſhades of Hagley, where is now your boaſt?
Your bright inhabitant is loſt.
You ſhe preferr'd to all the gay reſorts
Where female vanity might wiſh to ſhine,
The pomp of cities, and the pride of courts.
Her modeſt beauties ſhunn'd the public eye:
To your ſequeſter'd dales
And flower-embroider'd vales
From an admiring world ſhe choſe to fly:
With Nature there retir'd, and Nature's God,
The ſilent paths of wiſdom trod,
And baniſh'd every paſſion from her breaſt,
But thoſe, the gentleſt and the beſt,
Whoſe holy flames with energy divine
The virtuous heart enliven and improve,
The conjugal and the maternal love.

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VI.

Sweet babes, who, like the little playful Fawns,
Were wont to trip along theſe verdant lawns
By your delighted mother's ſide,
Who now your infant ſteps ſhall guide?
Ah! where is now the hand whoſe tender care
To every virtue would have form'd your youth,
And ſtrew'd with flowers the thorny ways of truth?
O loſs beyond repair!
O wretched father! left alone,
To weep their dire misfortune, and thy own!
How ſhall thy weaken'd mind, oppreſs'd with woe,
And drooping o'er thy Lucy's grave,
Perform the duties that you doubly owe!
Now ſhe, alas! is gone,
From folly and from vice their helpleſs age to ſave?

VII.

Where were ye, Muſes, when relentleſs Fate
From theſe fond arms your fair diſciple tore;
From theſe fond arms, that vainly ſtrove
With hapleſs ineffectual love
To guard her boſom from the mortal blow?
Could not your favouring power, Aonian maids,
Could not, alas! your power prolong her date,
For whom ſo oft in theſe inſpiring ſhades,
Or under Camden's moſs-clad mountains hoar,
You open'd all your ſacred ſtore,
Whate'er your ancient ſages taught,
Your ancient bards ſublimely thought,
And bade her raptur'd breaſt with all your ſpirit glow?

VIII. Nor

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VIII.

Nor then did Pindus or Caſtalia's plain,
Or Aganippe's fount, your ſteps detain,
Nor in the Theſpian vallies did you play;
Nor then on * Mincio's bank
Beſet with oſiers dank,
Nor where † Clitumnus rolls his gentle ſtream,
Nor where, through hanging woods,
Steep ‡ Anio pours his floods,
Nor yet where ‖ Meles or § Iliſſus ſtray.
Ill does it now beſeem,
That, of your guardian care bereft,
To dire diſeaſe and death your darling ſhould be left.

IX.

Now what avails it that in early bloom,
When light fantaſtic toys
Are all her ſex's joys,
With you ſhe ſearch'd the wit of Greece and Rome;
And all that in her latter days
To emulate her ancient praiſe

* The Mintio runs by Mantua, the birth-place of Virgil.

† The Clitumnus is a river of Umbria, the reſidence of Propertius.

‡ The Anio runs through Tibur or Tivoli, where Horace had a villa.

‖ The Meles is a river of Ionia, from whence Homer, ſuppoſed to be born on its banks, is called *Meliſigenes*.

§ The Iliſſus is a river at Athens.

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Italia's happy genius could produce;
Or what the Gallic fire
Bright sparkling could inspire,
By all the Graces temper'd and refin'd;
Or what in Britain's isle,
Most favour'd with your smile,
The powers of Reason and of Fancy join'd
To full perfection have conspir'd to raise?
Ah! what is now the use
Of all these treasures that enrich'd her mind,
To black Oblivion's gloom for ever now consign'd?

X.

At least, ye Nine, her spotless name
'Tis yours from death to save,
And in the temple of immortal Fame
With golden characters her worth engrave.
Come then, ye virgin sisters, come,
And strew with choicest flowers her hallow'd tomb:
But foremost thou, in sable vestment clad,
With accents sweet and sad,
Thou, plaintive Muse, whom o'er his Laura's urn
Unhappy Petrarch call'd to mourn;
O come, and to this fairer Laura pay
A more impassion'd tear, a more pathetic lay.

XI.

Tell how each beauty of her mind and face
Was brighten'd by some sweet peculiar grace!
How eloquent in every look
Through her expressive eyes her soul distinctly spoke!
Tell

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Tell how her manners, by the world refin'd,
Left all the taint of modish vice behind,
And made each charm of polish'd courts agree
With candid Truth's simplicity,
And uncorrupted Innocence!
Tell how to more than manly sense
She join'd the softening influence
Of more than female tenderness:
How, in the thoughtless days of wealth and joy,
Which oft the care of others' good destroy,
Her kindly-melting heart,
To every want and every woe,
To guilt itself when in distress,
The balm of pity would impart,
And all relief that bounty could bestow!
Ev'n for the kid or lamb that pour'd its life
Beneath the bloody knife,
Her gentle tears would fall,
Tears from sweet Virtue's source, benevolent to all.

XII.

Not only good and kind,
But strong and elevated was her mind:
A spirit that with noble pride
Could look superior down
On Fortune's smile or frown;
That could without regret or pain
To Virtue's lowest duty sacrifice
Or Interest or Ambition's highest prize;
That, injur'd or offended, never tried
Its dignity by vengeance to maintain,

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But by magnanimous diſdain.
A wit that, temperately bright,
With inoffenſive light
All pleaſing ſhone; nor ever paſt
The decent bounds that Wiſdom's ſober hand,
And ſweet Benevolence's mild command,
And baſhful Modeſty, before it caſt.
A prudence undeceiving, undeceiv'd,
That nor too little nor too much believ'd,
That ſcorn'd unjuſt Suſpicion's coward fear,
And without weakneſs knew to be ſincere.
Such Lucy was, when, in her faireſt days,
Amidſt th' acclaim of univerſal praiſe,
In life's and glory's freſheſt bloom,
Death came remorſeleſs on, and ſunk her to the tomb.

XIII.

So, where the ſilent ſtreams of Liris glide,
In the ſoft boſom of Campania's vale,
When now the wintery tempeſts all are fled,
And genial Summer breathes her gentle gale,
The verdant orange lifts its beauteous head:
From every branch the balmy flowerets riſe,
On every bough the golden fruits are ſeen;
With odours ſweet it fills the ſmiling ſkies,
The wood-nymphs tend it, and th' Idalian queen.
But, in the midſt of all its blooming pride,
A ſudden blaſt from Apenninus blows,
Cold with perpetual ſnows:
The tender blighted plant ſhrinks up its leaves, and dies.

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XIV.

Ariſe, O Petrarch, from th' Elyſian bowers,
With never-fading myrtles twin'd,
And fragrant with ambroſial flowers,
Where to thy Laura thou again art join'd;
Ariſe, and hither bring the ſilver lyre,
Tun'd by thy ſkilful hand,
To the ſoft notes of elegant deſire,
With which o'er many a land
Was ſpread the fame of thy diſaſtrous love;
To me reſign the vocal ſhell,
And teach my ſorrows to relate
Their melancholy tale ſo well,
As may ev'n things inanimate,
Rough mountain oaks and deſart rocks, to pity move.

XV.

What were, alas! thy woes compar'd to mine?
To thee thy miſtreſs in the bliſsful band
Of Hymen never gave her hand;
The joys of wedded love were never thine.
In thy domeſtic care
She never bore a ſhare,
Nor with endearing art
Would heal thy wounded heart
Of every ſecret grief that feſter'd there:
Nor did her fond affection on the bed
Of ſickneſs watch thee, and thy languid head
Whole nights on her unwearied arm ſuſtain,
And charm away the ſenſe of pain:
Nor did ſhe crown your mutual flame
With pledges dear, and with a father's tender name.

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XVI.

O beſt of wives! O dearer far to me
Than when thy virgin charms,
Were yielded to my arms,
How can my ſoul endure the loſs of thee?
How in the world, to me a deſart grown,
Abandon'd and alone,
Without my ſweet companion can I live?
Without thy lovely ſmile,
The dear reward of every virtuous toil,
What pleaſures now can pall'd Ambition give?
Ev'n the delightful ſenſe of well-earn'd praiſe,
Unſhar'd by thee, no more my lifeleſs thoughts could raiſe.

XVII.

For my diſtracted mind
What ſuccour can I find?
On whom for conſolation ſhall I call?
Support me, every friend;
Your kind aſſiſtance lend,
To bear the weight of this oppreſſive woe.
Alas! each friend of mine,
My dear departed love, ſo much was thine,
That none has any comfort to beſtow.
My books, the beſt relief
In every other grief,
Are now with your idea ſadden'd all:
Each favourite author we together read
My tortur'd memory wounds, and ſpeaks of Lucy dead.

XVIII. We

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XVIII.

We were the happieſt pair of human kind:
The rolling year its varying courſe perform'd,
And back return'd again;
Another and another ſmiling came,
And ſaw our happineſs unchang'd remain:
Still in her golden chain
Harmonious Concord did our wiſhes bind:
Our ſtudies, pleaſures, taſte, the ſame.
O fatal, fatal ſtroke,
That all this pleaſing fabric Love had rais'd
Of rare felicity,
On which ev'n wanton Vice with envy gaz'd,
And every ſcheme of bliſs our hearts had form'd,
With ſoothing hope, for many a future day,
In one ſad moment broke! —
Yet, O my ſoul, thy riſing murmurs ſtay;
Nor dare the all-wiſe Diſpoſer to arraign,
Or againſt his ſupreme decree
With impious grief complain.
That all thy full-blown joys at once ſhould fade;
Was his moſt righteous will—and be that will obey'd.

XIX.

Would thy fond love his grace to her control,
And in theſe low abodes of ſin and pain
Her pure exalted ſoul
Unjuſtly for thy partial good detain?
No—rather ſtrive thy groveling mind to raiſe
Up to that unclouded blaze,

That

That heavenly radiance of eternal light,
In which enthron'd ſhe now with pity ſees
How frail, how inſecure, how ſlight,
Is every mortal bliſs;
Ev'n Love itſelf, if riſing by degrees
Beyond the bounds of this imperfect ſtate,
Whoſe fleeting joys ſo ſoon muſt end,
It does not to its ſovereign good aſcend.
Riſe then, my ſoul, with hope elate,
And ſeek thoſe regions of ſerene delight,
Whoſe peaceful path and ever-open gate
No feet but thoſe of harden'd Guilt ſhall miſs.
There death himſelf thy Lucy ſhall reſtore,
There yield up all his power e'er to divide you more.

VERSES,

MAKING PART OF

AN EPITAPH ON THE SAME LADY

MADE to engage all hearts, and charm all eyes
Though meek, magnanimous; though witty wiſe;
Polite, as all her life in courts had been;
Yet good, as ſhe the world had never ſeen;
The noble fire of an exalted mind,
With gentle female tenderneſs combin'd.
Her ſpeech was the melodious voice of Love,
Her ſong the warbling of the vernal grove;

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Her eloquence was ſweeter than her ſong,
Soft as her heart, and as her reaſon ſtrong;
Her form each beauty of her mind expreſs'd,
Her mind was Virtue by the Graces dreſs'd.

HORACE. BOOK IV. ODE IV.

Written at Oxford 1725 *.

" Qualem miniſtrum fulminis alitem, &c."

I.

AS the wing'd miniſter of thundering Jove,
To whom he gave his dreadful bolts to bear,
Faithful † aſſiſtant of his maſter's love,
King of the wandering nations of the air,

II.

When balmy breezes fann'd the vernal ſky,
On doubtful pinions left his parent neſt,
In ſlight eſſays his growing force to try,
While inborn courage fir'd his generous breaſt;

III. Then

* Firſt printed with Mr. Weſt's tranſlation of Pindar. See the Preface to that gentleman's Poems.

† In the rape of Ganymede, who was carried up to Jupiter by an eagle, according to the Poetical Hiſtory.

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III.

Then, darting with impetuous fury down,
The flocks he ſlaughter'd, an unpractis'd foe;
Now his ripe valour to perfection grown
The ſcaly ſnake and creſted dragon know:

IV.

Or, as a lion's youthful progeny,
Wean'd from his ſavage dam and milky food,
The grazing kid beholds with fearful eye,
Doom'd firſt to ſtain his tender fangs in blood:

V.

Such Druſus, young in arms, his foes beheld;
The Alpine Rhæti, long unmatch'd in fight:
So were their hearts with abject terror quell'd;
So ſunk their haughty ſpirit at the ſight.

VI.

Tam'd by a boy, the fierce Barbarians find
How guardian Prudence guides the youthful flame,
And how great Cæſar's fond paternal mind
Each generous Nero forms to early fame;

VII.

A valiant ſon ſprings from a valiant ſire:
Their race by mettle ſprightly courſers prove;
Nor can the warlike eagle's active fire
Degenerate to form the timorous dove.

VIII.

But education can the genius raiſe,
And wiſe inſtructions native virtue aid;
lity without them is diſgrace,
id Honour is by vice to ſhame betray'd.

IX. Let

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IX.

Let red Metaurus, ſtain'd with Punic blood,
Let mighty Aſdrúbal ſubdued, confeſs
How much of empire and of fame is ow'd
By thee, O Rome, to the Neronian race.

X.

Of this be witneſs that auſpicious day,
Which, after a long, black, tempeſtuous night,
Firſt ſmil'd on Latium with a milder ray,
And chear'd our drooping hearts with dawning light.

XI.

Since the dire African with waſteful ire
Rode o'er the ravag'd towns of Italy;
As through the pine-trees flies the raging fire,
Or Eurus o'er the vext Sicilian ſea.

XII.

From this bright æra, from this proſperous field,
The Roman glory dates her riſing power;
From hence 'twas given her conquering ſword to wield,
Raiſe her fall'n gods, and ruin'd ſhrines reſtore.

XIII.

Thus Hannibal at length deſpairing ſpoke:
" Like ſtags to ravenous wolves an eaſy prey,
" Our feeble arms a valiant foe provoke,
" Whom to elude and 'ſcape were victory;

XIV.

" A dauntleſs nation, that from Trojan fires,
" Hoſtile Auſonia, to thy deſtin'd ſhore
" Her gods, her infant ſons, and aged ſires,
" Through angry ſeas and adverſe tempeſts bore

XV.

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XV.

" As on high Algidus the ſturdy oak,
" Whoſe ſpreading boughs the axe's ſharpneſs feel,
" Improves by loſs, and, thriving with the ſtroke,
" Draws health and vigour from the wounding ſteel.

XVI.

" Not Hydra ſprouting from her mangled head
" So tir'd the baffled force of Hercules;
" Nor Thebes, nor Colchis, ſuch a monſter bred,
" Pregnant of ills, and fam'd for prodigies.

XVII.

" Plunge her in ocean, like the morning ſun,
" Brighter ſhe riſes from the depths below:
" To earth with unavailing ruin thrown,
" Recruits her ſtrength, and foils the wondering foe.

XVIII.

" No more of victory the joyful fame
" Shall from my camp to haughty Carthage fly;
" Loſt, loſt, are all the glories of her name!
" With Aſdrubal her hopes and fortune die!

XIX.

" What ſhall the Claudian valour not perform,
" Which Power Divine guards with propitious care,
" Which Wiſdom ſteers through all the dangerous ſtorm,
" Through all the rocks and ſhoals of doubtful war?"

VIRTUE

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VIRTUE AND FAME.

To the Countess of Egremont.

VIRTUE and Fame, the other day,
Happen'd to croſs each other's way;
Said Virtue, "Hark ye! madam Fame,
"Your ladyſhip is much to blame;
"Jove bids you always wait on me,
"And yet your face I ſeldom ſee:
"The Paphian queen employs your trumpet,
"And bids it praiſe ſome handſome ſtrumpet;
"Or, thundering through the ranks of war,
"Ambition ties you to her car."
Saith Fame, "Dear madam, I proteſt,
"I never find myſelf ſo bleſt
"As when I humbly wait behind you!
"But 'tis ſo mighty hard to find you!
In ſuch obſcure retreats you lurk!
"To ſeek you, is an endleſs work."
"Well," anſwer'd Virtue, "I allow
"Your plea. But hear, and mark me now.
"I know (without offence to others)
"I know the beſt of wives and mothers;
"Who never paſs'd an uſeleſs day
"In ſcandal, goſſiping, or play:
"Whoſe modeſt wit, chaſtis'd by ſenſe,
"Is lively chearful innocence;

"Whoſe

" Whose heart nor envy knows, nor spite,
" Whose duty is her sole delight;
" Nor rul'd by whim, nor slave to fashion,
" Her parents' joy, her husband's passion."
Fame smil'd, and and answer'd, " On my life,
" This is some country parson's wife,
" Who never saw the court nor town,
" Whose face is homely as her gown;
" Who banquets upon eggs and bacon—"
" No, madam, no—you're much mistaken—
" I beg you'll let me set you right—
" 'Tis one with every beauty bright;
" Adorn'd with every polish'd art
" That rank or fortune can impart;
" 'Tis the most celebrated toast
" That Britain's spacious isle can boast;
" 'Tis princely Petworth's noble dame;
" 'Tis Egrement—Go, tell it, Fame."

ADDITION, EXTEMPORE,

By Earl Hardwicke.

FAME heard with pleasure—strait replied,
" First on my roll stands Wyndham's bride;
" My trumpet oft I 've rais'd, to sound
" Her modest praise the world around!
" But notes were wanting—Canst thou find
" A Muse to sing her face, her mind?
lieve me, I can name but one,
friend of yours—'tis Lyttelton."

LET-

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LETTER

TO

EARL HARDWICKE:

OCCASIONED BY

THE FOREGOING VERSES.

My Lord,

A Thouſand thanks to your Lordſhip for your addition to my verſes. If you can write ſuch *extempore*, it is well for other poets, that you choſe to be Lord Chancellor, rather than a Laureat. They explain to me a viſion I had the night before.

Methought I ſaw before my feet,
With countenance ſerene and ſweet,
The Muſe, who, in my youthful days,
Had oft inſpir'd my careleſs lays.
She ſmil'd, and ſaid, "Once more I ſee
"My fugitive returns to me;
"Long had I loſt you from my bower,
"You ſcorn'd to own my gentle power;
"With me no more your genius ſported,
"The grave hiſtoric Muſe you courted;
"Or, rais'd from earth, with ſtraining eyes;
"Purſued Urania through the ſkies;

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" But now, to my forſaken track,
" Fair Egremont has brought you back:
" Nor bluſh, by her and Virtue led,
" That ſoft, that pleaſing path, to tread;
" For there, beneath to-morrow's ray,
" Ev'n Wiſdom's ſelf ſhall deign to play.
" Lo! to my flowery groves and ſprings
" Her favourite ſon the goddeſs brings,
" The council's and the ſenate's guide,
" Law's oracle, the nation's pride:
" He comes, he joys with thee to join,
" In ſinging Wyndham's charms divine:
" To thine he adds his nobler lays;
" Ev'n thee, my friend, he deigns to praiſe.
" Enjoy that praiſe, nor envy Pitt
" His fame with burgeſs or with cit;
" For ſure one line from ſuch a Bard,
" Virtue would think her beſt reward."

HYMN TO ELIZA.

MADAM, before your feet I lay
This ode upon your wedding-day,
The firſt indeed I ever made,
For writing Odes is not my trade:
My head is full of houſhold cares,
And neceſſary dull affairs;
Beſides that ſometimes jealous frumps
Will put me into doleful dumps.

And

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And then no clown beneath the sky
Was e'er more ungallant than I;
For you alone I now think fit
To turn a poet and a wit—
For you whose charms, I know not how,
Have power to smooth my wrinkled brow,
And make me, though by nature stupid,
As brisk, and as alert, as Cupid.
These obligations to repay,
Whene'er your happy nuptial day
Shall with the circling years return,
For you my torch shall brighter burn
Than when you first my power ador'd,
Nor will I call myself your lord,
But am (as witness this my hand)
Your humble servant at command.

HYMEN.

Dear child let Hymen not beguile
You, who are such a judge of style,
To think that he these verses made,
Without an abler penman's aid;
Observe them well, you'll plainly see,
That every line was writ by me.

CUPID.

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ON READING

MISS CARTER's POEMS IN MANUSCRIPT.

SUCH were the notes that ſtruck the wondering ear
Of ſilent Night, when, on the verdant banks
Of Siloë's hallow'd brook, celeſtial harps,
According to ſeraphic voices, ſung
Glory to God on high, and on the earth
Peace and good-will to men!—Reſume the lyre,
Chauntreſs divine, and every Briton call
Its melody to hear—ſo ſhall thy ſtrains,
More powerful than the ſong of Orpheus, tame
The ſavage heart of brutal Vice, and bend
At pure Religion's ſhrine the ſtubborn knees
Of bold Impiety.—Greece ſhall no more
Of Leſbian Sappho boaſt, whoſe wanton Muſe,
Like a falſe Syren, while ſhe charm'd, ſeduc'd
To guilt and ruin. For the ſacred head
Of Britain's poeteſs, the Virtues twine
A nobler wreath, by them from Eden's grove
Unfading gather'd, and direct the hand
Of —— to fix it on her brows.

MOUNT

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MOUNT EDGECUMBE.

THE Gods, on thrones celeſtial ſeated,
By Jove with bowls of nectar heated,
All on Mount Edgecumbe turn'd their eyes;
" That place is mine," great Neptune cries:
" Behold! how proud o'er all the main
" Thoſe ſtately turrets ſeem to reign!
" No views ſo grand on earth you ſee!
" The maſter too belongs to me:
" I grant him my domain to ſhare,
" I bid his hand my trident bear."
" The ſea is yours, but mine the land,"
Pallas replies; " by me were plann'd
" Thoſe towers, that hoſpital, thoſe docks,
" That fort, which crowns thoſe iſland rocks:
" The lady too is of my choir,
" I taught her hand to touch the lyre;
" With every charm her mind I grac'd,
" I gave her prudence, knowledge, taſte."
" Hold, madam," interrupted Venus,
" The lady muſt be ſhar'd between us:
" And ſurely mine is yonder grove,
" So fine, ſo dark, ſo fit for love;
" Trees, ſuch as in th' Idalian glade,
" Or Cyprian lawn, my palace ſhade."
Then Oreads, Dryads, Naiads, came;
Each Nymph alledg'd her lawful claim.

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But Jove, to finiſh the debate,
Thus ſpoke, and what he ſpeaks is fate:
" Nor god nor goddeſs, great or ſmall,
" That dwelling his or hers may call;
" I made Mount Edgecumbe for you all."

INVITATION.

To the Dowager Ducheſs D'Aiguillon.

WHEN Peace ſhall, on her downy wing,
To France and England Friendſhip bring,
Come, Aiguillon, and here receive
That homage we delight to give
To foreign talents, foreign charms,
To worth which Envy's ſelf diſarms
Of jealous hatred: Come, and love
That nation which you now approve.
So ſhall by France amends be made
(If ſuch a debt can e'er be paid)
For having with ſeducing art
From Britain ſtol'n her Hervey's heart.

TO COLONEL DRUMGOLD.

DRUMGOLD, whoſe anceſtors from Albion's ſhore
Their conquering ſtandards to Hibernia bore;
ough now thy valour, to thy country loſt,
es in the foremoſt ranks of Gallia's hoſt,

Think

Think not that France ſhall borrow all thy fame—
From Britiſh ſires deriv'd thy genius came:
Its force, its energy, to theſe it ow'd,
But the fair poliſh Gallia's clime beſtow'd:
The Graces there each ruder thought refin'd,
And livelieſt wit with ſoundeſt ſenſe combin'd.
They taught in ſportive Fancy's gay attire
To dreſs the graveſt of th' Aonian choir,
And gave to ſober Wiſdom's wrinkled cheek
The ſmile that dwells in Hebe's dimple ſleek.
Pay to each realm the debt that each may aſk:
Be thine, and thine alone, the pleaſing taſk,
In pureſt elegance of Gallic phraſe
To cloathe the ſpirit of the Britiſh lays.
Thus every flower which every Muſe's hand
Has rais'd profuſe in Britain's favourite land,
By thee tranſplanted to the banks of Seine,
Its ſweeteſt native odours ſhall retain.
And when thy noble friend, with olive crown'd,
In Concord's golden chain has firmly bound
The rival nations, thou for both ſhalt raiſe
The grateful ſong to his immortal praiſe.
Albion ſhall think ſhe hears her Prior ſing;
And France, that Boileau ſtrikes the tuneful ſtring.
Then ſhalt thou tell what various talents join'd,
Adorn, embelliſh, and exalt his mind;
Learning and wit, with ſweet politeneſs grac'd;
Wiſdom by guile or cunning undebas'd;
By pride unſullied, genuine dignity;
A nobler and ſublime ſimplicity.

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Such in thy verſe ſhall Nivernois be ſhewn:
France ſhall with joy the fair reſemblance own;
And Albion ſighing bid her ſons aſpire
To imitate the merit they admire.

EPITAPH ON CAPTAIN GRENVILLE.

YE weeping Muſes, Graces, Virtues, tell
If, ſince your all-accompliſh'd Sydney fell,
You, or afflicted Britain, e'er deplor'd
A loſs like that theſe plaintive lays record!
Such ſpotleſs honour; ſuch ingenuous truth,
Such ripen'd wiſdom in the bloom of youth!
So mild, ſo gentle, ſo compos'd a mind,
To ſuch heroic warmth and courage join'd:
He too, like Sydney, nurs'd in Learning's arms,
For nobler war forſook her ſofter charms:
Like him, poſſeſs'd of every pleaſing art,
The ſecret wiſh of every female's heart:
Like him, cut off in youthful glory's pride,
He, unrepining, *for his country dy'd.*

ON CAPTAIN CORNWALL,

SLAIN OFF TOULON, 1743.

THOUGH Britain's genius hung her drooping head,
And mourn'd her ancient naval glory fled;
On that fam'd day, when France combin'd with Spain,
[illegible]e for the wide dominion of the main:
Yet,

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Yet, Cornwall! all with general voice agree
To pay the tribute of applauſe to thee.
When his bold chief, in thickeſt fight engag'd,
Unequal war with Spain's proud leader wag'd;
With indignation mov'd, he timely came,
To reſcue from reproach his country's name:
Succeſs too dearly did his valour crown;
He ſav'd his leader's life, but loſt his own.

ON GOOD HUMOUR.

Written at EATON-SCHOOL, 1729.

TELL me, ye ſons of Phœbus, what is this
Which all admire, but few, too few, poſſeſs?
A virtue 'tis to ancient maids unknown,
And prudes who ſpy all faults except their own.
Lov'd and defended by the brave and wiſe,
Though knaves abuſe it, and like fools deſpiſe.
Say, Wyndham, if 'tis poſſible to tell,
What is the thing in which you moſt excel?
Hard is the queſtion, for in all you pleaſe;
Yet ſure good-nature is your nobleſt praiſe;
Secur'd by this, your parts no envy move,
For none can envy him whom all muſt love.
This magic power can make ev'n folly pleaſe,
This to Pitt's genius adds a brighter grace,
And ſweetens every charm in Cælia's face.

SOME

SOME

ADDITIONAL STANZAS

TO

ASTOLFO'S VOYAGE TO THE MOON,

IN ARIOSTO.

I.

WHEN now Astolfo, stor'd within a vase,
Orlando's wits had safely brought away;
He turn'd his eyes towards another place,
Where, closely cork'd, unnumber'd bottles lay.

II.

Of finest crystal were those bottles made,
Yet what was there inclos'd he could not see:
Wherefore in humble wise the Saint he pray'd,
To tell what treasure there conceal'd might be.

III.

"A wondrous thing it is," the Saint replied,
"Yet undefin'd by any mortal wight;
"An airy essence, not to be descried,
"Subtle and thin, that MAIDENHEAD is hight.

IV.

"From earth each day in troops they hither come,
"And fill each hole and corner of the Moon;
"For they are never easy while at home,
"Nor ever owner thought them gone too soon.

V. "When

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V.

" When here arriv'd, they are in bottles pent,
" For fear they ſhould evaporate again;
" And hard it is a priſon to invent,
" So volatile a ſpirit to retain.

VI.

" Thoſe that to young and wanton girls belong
" Leap, bounce, and fly, as if they'd burſt the
" glaſs:
" But thoſe that have below been kept too long
" Are ſpiritleſs, and quite decay'd, alas!"

VII.

So ſpake the Saint, and wonder ſeiz'd the Knight,
As of each veſſel he th' inſcription read;
For various ſecrets there were brought to light;
Of which report on earth had nothing ſaid.

VIII.

Virginities, that cloſe confin'd he thought
In t' other world, he found above the ſky;
His ſiſter's and his couſin's there were brought,
Which made him ſwear, though good St. John was by.

IX.

But much his wrath increas'd, when he eſpied
That which was Chloe's once, his miſtreſs dear:
" Ah, falſe and treacherous fugitive!" he cried,
" Little I deem'd that I ſhould meet thee here.

X. "

X.

" Did not thy owner, when we parted laſt,
" Promiſe to keep thee ſafe for me alone?
" Scarce of our abſence three ſhort months are paſt,
" And thou already from thy poſt art flown.

XI.

" Be not enrag'd, replied th' Apoſtle kind—
" Since that this maidenhead is thine by right,
" Take it away; and, when thou haſt a mind,
" Carry it *thither* whence it took its flight."

XII.

" Thanks, Holy Father!" quoth the joyous Knight,
" The Moon ſhall be no loſer by your grace:
" Let me but have the uſe on 't for a night,
" And I 'll reſtore it to its preſent place."

TO A YOUNG LADY.

WITH THE TRAGEDY OF

VENICE PRESERVED.

IN tender Otway's moving ſcenes we find
What power the gods have to your ſex aſſign'd;
Venice was loſt, if on the brink of fate
A woman had not propt her ſinking ſtate:
In the dark danger of that dreadful hour,
Vain was her ſenate's wiſdom, vain its power;

But,

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But, sav'd by Belvidera's charming tears,
Still o'er the subject main her towers she rears,
And stands a great example to mankind,
With what a boundless sway you rule the mind,
Skilful the worst or noblest ends to serve,
And strong alike to ruin or preserve.

In wretched Jaffier, we with pity view
A mind, to Honour false, to Virtue true,
In the wild storm of struggling passions tost,
Yet saving innocence, though fame was lost;
Greatly forgetting what he ow'd his friend—
His country, which had wrong'd him, to defend.

But she, who urg'd him to that pious deed,
Who knew so well the patriot's cause to plead,
Whose conquering love her country's safety won,
Was, by that fatal love, herself undone.

* " Hence may we learn, what passion fain would
" hide,
" That Hymen's bands by prudence should be tied.
" Venus in vain the wedded pair would crown,
" If angry Fortune on their union frown:
" Soon will the flattering dreams of joys be o'er,
" And cloy'd imagination cheat no more;
" Then, waking to the sense of lasting pain,
" With mutual tears the bridal couch they stain;

And

* The twelve following lines, with some small variations, have been already printed in " Advice to a " Lady," p. 39; but, as Lord Lyttelton chose to introduce them here, it was thought more eligible to repeat these few lines, than to suppress the rest of the poem. N.

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" And that fond love, which ſhould afford relief,
" Does but augment the anguiſh of their grief:
" While both could eaſier their own ſorrows bear,
" Than the ſad knowledge of each other's care."

May all the joys in Love and Fortune's power
Kindly combine to grace your nuptial hour!
On each glad day may plenty ſhower delight,
And warmeſt rapture bleſs each welcome night!
May Heaven, that gave you Belvidera's charms,
Deſtine ſome happier Jaffier to your arms,
Whoſe bliſs misfortune never may allay,
Whoſe fondneſs never may through care decay;
Whoſe wealth may place you in the faireſt light,
And force each modeſt beauty into ſight!
So ſhall no anxious want your peace deſtroy,
No tempeſt cruſh the tender buds of joy;
But all your hours in one gay circle move,
Nor Reaſon ever diſagree with Love!

E L E G Y.

TELL me, my heart, fond ſlave of hopeleſs love,
And doom'd its woes, without its joys, to prove,
Canſt thou endure thus calmly to eraſe
The dear, dear image of thy Delia's face?
Canſt thou exclude that habitant divine,
To place ſome meaner idol in her ſhrine?
O taſk, for feeble Reaſon too ſevere!
O leſſon, nought could teach me but deſpair!

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Muſt I forbid my eyes that heavenly ſight,
They 've view'd ſo oft with languiſhing delight?
Muſt my ears ſhun that voice, whoſe charming ſound
Seem'd to relieve, while it encreas'd, my wound?
O Waller! Petrarch! you who tun'd the lyre
To the ſoft notes of elegant deſire;
Though Sidney to a rival gave her charms,
Though Laura dying left her lover's arms,
Yet were your pains leſs exquiſite than mine,
'Tis eaſier far to loſe, than to reſign!

INSCRIPTION for a BUST of Lady SUFFOLK; Deſigned to be ſet up in a Wood at Stowe.

1732.

HER wit and beauty for a court were made:
But truth and goodneſs fit her for a ſhade.

SULPICIA TO CERINTHUS, IN HER SICKNESS. FROM TIBULLUS.

(Sent to a Friend, in a Lady's Name.)

SAY, my Cerinthus, does thy tender breaſt
Feel the ſame feveriſh heats that mine moleſt?
Alas! I only wiſh for health again,
Becauſe I think my lover ſhares my pain:
For what would health avail to wretched me,
If you could, unconcern'd, my illneſs ſee?

SULPI-

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SULPICIA TO CERINTHUS.

I'M weary of this tedious dull deceit;
Myſelf I torture, while the world I cheat:
Though Prudence bids me ſtrive to guard my fame,
Love ſees the low hypocriſy with ſhame;
Love bids me all confeſs, and call thee mine,
Worthy my heart, as I am worthy thine:
Weakneſs for thee I will no longer hide;
Weakneſs for thee is woman's nobleſt pride.

CATO'S SPEECH TO LABIENUS.

In the Ninth Book of LUCAN.

("Quid quæri, Labiene, jubes, &c.")

WHAT, Labienus, would thy fond deſire,
Of horned Jove's prophetic ſhrine enquire?
Whether to ſeek in arms a glorious doom,
Or baſely live, and be a king in Rome?
If life be nothing more than death's delay;
If impious force can honeſt minds diſmay,
Or Probity may Fortune's frown diſdain;
If well to mean is all that Virtue can;
And right, dependant on itſelf alone,
Gains no addition from ſucceſs?—'Tis known:
Fix'd in my heart theſe conſtant truths I bear,
And Ammon cannot write them deeper there.

Our

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Our ſouls, allied to God, within them feel
The ſecret dictates of th' Almighty will;
This is his voice, be this our oracle.
When firſt his breath the ſeeds of life inſtill'd,
All that we ought to know was then then reveal'd.
Nor can we think the Omnipreſent mind
Has truth to Libya's deſart ſands confin'd,
There, known to few, obſcur'd, and loſt, to lie—
Is there a temple of the Deity,
Except earth, ſea, and air, yon azure pole;
And chief, his holieſt ſhrine, the virtuous ſoul?
Where-e'er the eye can pierce, the feet can move,
This wide, this boundleſs univerſe is Jove.
Let abject minds, that doubt becauſe they fear,
With pious awe to juggling prieſts repair;
I credit not what lying prophets tell—
Death is the only certain oracle.
Cowards and brave muſt die one deſtin'd hour—
This Jove has told; he needs not tell us more.

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TO MR. GLOVER;

ON HIS

POEM OF LEONIDAS.

Written in the Year 1734.

GO on, my friend, the noble task pursue,
And think thy genius is thy country's due;
To vulgar wits inferior themes belong,
But Liberty and Virtue claim thy song.
Yet cease to hope, though grac'd with every charm,
The patriot verse will cold Britannia warm;
Vainly thou striv'st our languid hearts to raise,
By great examples drawn from better days:
No longer we to Sparta's fame aspire,
What Sparta scorn'd, instructed to admire;
Nurs'd in the love of wealth, and form'd to bend
Our narrow thoughts to that inglorious end:
No generous purpose can enlarge the mind,
No social care, no labour for mankind,
Where mean self-interest every action guides,
In camps commands, in cabinets presides;
Where luxury consumes the guilty store,
And bids the villain be a slave for more.

Hence, wretched nation, all thy woes arise,
Avow'd corruption, licens'd perjuries,
Eternal taxes, treaties for a day,
Servants that rule, and senates that obey.

O people,

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O people, far unlike the Grecian race,
That deems a virtuous poverty disgrace,
That suffers public wrongs and public shame,
In council insolent, in action tame!
Say, what is now th' ambition of the great?
Is it to raise their country's sinking state;
Her load of debt to ease by frugal care,
Her trade to guard, her harrass'd poor to spare?
Is it, like honest Somers, to inspire
The love of laws, and Freedom's sacred fire?
Is it, like wise Godolphin, to sustain
The balanc'd world, and boundless power restrain?
Or is the mighty aim of all their toil,
Only to aid the wreck, and share the spoil?
On each relation, friend, dependant, pour,
With partial wantonness, the golden shower,
And, fenc'd by strong corruption, to despise
An injur'd nation's unavailing cries?
Rouze, Britons, rouze! if sense of shame be weak,
Let the loud voice of threatening danger speak.
Lo! France, as Persia once, o'er every land
Prepares to stretch her all-oppressing hand.
Shall England sit regardless and sedate,
A calm spectatress of the general fate;
Or call forth all her virtue, and oppose,
Like valiant Greece, her own and Europe's foes?
O let us seize the moment in our power,
Our follies now have reach'd the fatal hour;
No later term the angry gods ordain;
This crisis lost, we shall be wise in vain.

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And thou, great poet, in whoſe nervous lines
The native majeſty of freedom ſhines,
Accept this friendly praiſe; and let me prove
My heart not wholly void of public love;
Though not like thee I ſtrike the ſounding ſtring
To notes which Sparta might have deign'd to ſing,
But, idly ſporting in the ſecret ſhade,
With tender trifles ſoothe ſome artleſs maid.

TO WILLIAM PITT, ESQUIRE,

ON HIS

LOSING HIS COMMISSION,

In the Year 1736.

LONG had thy virtues mark'd thee out for fame,
Far, far ſuperior to a Cornet's name;
This generous Walpole ſaw, and griev'd to find
So mean a poſt diſgrace that noble mind.
The ſervile ſtandard from thy freeborn hand
He took, and bade thee lead the patriot band.

PRO-

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PROLOGUE,

TO

THOMSON'S CORIOLANUS.

SPOKEN BY MR. QUIN.

I COME not here your candour to implore
For ſcenes, whoſe author is, alas! no more;
He wants no advocate his cauſe to plead;
You will yourſelves be patrons of the dead.
No party his benevolence confin'd,
No ſect — alike it flow'd to all mankind.
He lov'd his friends (forgive this guſhing tear:
Alas! I feel, I am no actor here).
He lov'd his friends with ſuch a warmth of heart,
So clear of intereſt, ſo devoid of art,
Such generous friendſhip, ſuch unſhaken zeal,
No words can ſpeak it; but our tears may tell. —
O candid truth, O faith without a ſtain,
O manners gently firm, and nobly plain,
O ſympathizing love of others' bliſs,
Where will you find another breaſt like his?
Such was the man — the poet well you know:
Oft has he touch'd your hearts with tender woe:
Oft in this crouded houſe, with juſt applauſe,
You heard him teach fair Virtue's pureſt laws;
For his chaſte Muſe employ'd her heaven-taught lyre
None but the nobleſt paſſions to inſpire,

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Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
One line, which dying he could wish to blot.
Oh! may to-night your favourable doom
Another laurel add, to grace his tomb:
Whilst he, superior now to praise or blame,
Hears not the feeble voice of human fame.
Yet, if to those whom most on earth he lov'd,
From whom his pious care is now remov'd,
With whom his liberal hand, and bounteous heart,
Shar'd all his little fortune could impart;
If to those friends your kind regard shall give
What they no longer can from his receive;
That, that, ev'n now, above yon starry pole,
May touch with pleasure his immortal soul.

EPILOGUE

TO

LILLO'S ELMERICK.

YOU, who, supreme o'er every work of wit,
In judgment here, unaw'd, unbiass'd, sit,
The *palatines* and guardians of the pit;
If to your minds this merely modern play
No useful sense, no generous warmth convey;
If *fustian* here, through each unnatural scene,
In *strain'd conceits sound high*, and *nothing mean*;
If *lofty dullness* for your vengeance call:
Like Elmerick judge, and let *the guilty fall*.

But

But if ſimplicity, with force and fire,
Unlabour'd thoughts and artleſs words inſpire;
If, like the action which theſe ſcenes relate,
The whole appear irregularly great;
If maſter-ſtrokes the nobler paſſions move:
Then, like the *king*, *acquit* us, and *approve*.

INSCRIPTIONS AT HAGLEY.

I. On a VIEW from an ALCOVE,

- - - - - - - - - - - - VIRIDANTIA TEMPE!
TEMPE, QVAE SYLVAE CINGVNT SVPERIMPENDENTES.

II. On a ROCKY FANCY SEAT.

- - - - - - - - - - EGO LAVDO RVRIS AMOENI,
RIVOS, ET MVSCO CIRVMLITA SAXA NEMVSQVE.

III.

TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM SHENSTONE, ESQUIRE;
IN WHOSE VERSES
WERE ALL THE NATURAL GRACES,
AND IN WHOSE MANNERS
WAS ALL THE AMIABLE SIMPLICITY,
OF PASTORAL POETRY,
WITH THE SWEET TENDERNESS
OF THE ELEGIAC.

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IV. On the Pedestal of an URN *,

ALEXANDRO POPE;
POETARVM ANGLICANORVM
ELEGANTISSIMO DVLCISSIMOQVE;
VIRORVM CASTIGATORI ACERRIMO,
SAPIENTIAE DOCTORI SVAVISSIMO,
SACRA ESTO.
ANN. DOM. MDCCXLIV.

V. On a BENCH.

LIBET IACERE MODO SVB ANTIQVA ILICE,
MODO IN TENACE GRAMINE;
LABVNTVR ALTIS INTERIM RIVIS AQVAE;
QVAERVNTVR IN SYLVIS AVES:
FONTESQVE LYMPHIS OBSTREPVNT MANANTIBVS
SOMNOS QVOD INVITET LEVES.

VI. On THOMSON's SEAT †.

INGENIO IMMORTALI
IACOBI THOMSON,
POETAE SVBLIMIS,
VIRI BONI;
AEDICVLAM HANC, QVEM VIVVS DILEXIT,
POST MORTEM EIVS CONSTRVCTAM,
DICAT DEDICATQVE
GEORGIVS LYTTELTON.

* A Doric portico in another part of the park is honoured with the name of "Pope's Building," and inscribed, QVIETI ET MVSIS.

† A very handsome and well-finished building, in a diagonal line.

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ODES

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ODES

OF

PINDAR,

WITH SEVERAL OTHER

PIECES IN VERSE,

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

ORIGINAL POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

By GILBERT WEST, Esq; LL. D.

" Res antiquæ laudis & artis
" Ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontes."
VIRG. Georg. ii.

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM PITT, Esq.

Paymaſter-General of his Majeſty's Forces,

One of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council;

And to the HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE LYTTELTON, BART.

One of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury;

THESE POEMS

Are inſcribed by the Author;

Who is deſirous that the Friendſhip,

With which they have for many Years honoured him;

And the ſincere Affection and high Eſteem,

Which he hath conceived for them,

From a long and intimate Knowledge

of their Worth and Virtue,

May be known

Wherever the Publication of the enſuing Pieces

Shall make known the Name of

GILBERT WEST.

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PREFACE

OF all the great Writers of Antiquity, no one was ever more honoured and admired while living, and few have obtained a larger and fairer portion of Fame after death, than Pindar. Pausanias tells us, that the character of Poet was really and truly consecrated in his person, by the God of Poetry himself *, who was pleased by an express oracle to order the people of Delphi to set apart for Pindar one half of [illegible] brought by the religious to his shrine; and to allow him a place in his temple, where [illegible] he was used to sit and sing his hymns in honour of that God. This chair was remaining in the time of Pausanias (several hundred years after), and was then shewn as a relick not unworthy the sanctity and magnificence of that holy place. Pan ‡ likewise, another Musical Divinity, is reported to have [illegible] jumped for joy, while the Nymphs were singing in honour of the birth of this Prince of Lyric Poetry, and to have been afterwards so much delighted with his compositions, as to have sung his Odes in the hearing even of the Poet himself §. [illegible] and indeed for Pindar, those parts of his works, which procured him these extraordinary honours from the Gods (or from Mortals rather, who by the invention

I　　　　　　　　of

* Pauf. in Bœot.　　　　† Paus. in Phoc.
‡ Philostratus in Icon.　　　　§ [illegible]

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* Pauſ. in Bœot.
† Pauſ. in Phoc.
‡ Philoſtratus in Icon.
§ Plut. in Numa.

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PREFACE

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* Pausan. in Bœot. † Pausan. in Phoc.
‡ Philostratus in Icon. § Plut. in Numa.

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of theſe fables meant only to expreſs the high opinion they entertained of this great Poet) are all loſt: I mean his Hymns to the ſeveral Deities of the Heathen World. And even of thoſe writings, to which his leſs extravagant, but more ſerious and more laſting glory is owing, only the leaſt, and, according to ſome people, the worſt part is now remaining. Theſe are his Odes inſcribed to the Conquerors in the Four ſacred Games of Greece. By theſe Odes therefore are we now left to judge of the merit of Pindar, as they are the only living evidences of his character.

Among the moderns * thoſe men of learning of the trueſt taſte and judgment, who have read and conſidered the writings of this Author in their original language, have all agreed to confirm the great character given of him by the Ancients. And to ſuch who are ſtill able to examine Pindar himſelf, I ſhall leave him to ſtand or fall by his own merit; only beſpeaking their candour in my own behalf, if they ſhould think it worth their while to peruſe the following tranſlations of ſome of his Odes: which I here offer chiefly to the Engliſh reader, to whom alone I deſire to addreſs a few conſiderations, in order to prepare him to form a right judgment, and indeed to have any reliſh of the Compoſitions of this great Lyrick Poet, who notwithſtanding

* See Abbé Fraguier's Character of Pindar, printed in the 3d Vol. of Memoires de l'Academie Royale, &c. and Kennet's Life of Pindar, in the Lives of the Greek Poets.

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ing muſt needs appear before him under great diſadvantages.

To begin with removing ſome prejudices againſt this Author, that have ariſen from certain writings known by the name of Pindarick Odes; I muſt inſiſt that very few, which I remember to have read under that title, not excepting even thoſe written by the admired Mr. Cowley, whoſe wit and fire firſt brought them into reputation, have the leaſt reſemblance to the manner of the Author, whom they pretend to imitate, and from whom they derive their Name; or, if any, it is ſuch a reſemblance only as is expreſſed by the Italian word *caricatura*, a monſtrous and diſtorted likeneſs. This obſervation has been already made by Mr. Congreve in his Preface * to two admirable Odes, written profeſſedly in imitation of Pindar; and I may add, ſo much in his true manner and ſpirit, that he ought by all means to be excepted out of the number of thoſe who have brought this author into diſcredit by pretending to reſemble him.

Neither has Mr. Cowley, though he drew from the life, given a much truer picture of Pindar in the Tranſlations he made of two of his Odes. I ſay not this to detract from Mr. Cowley, whoſe genius, perhaps, was not inferior to that of Pindar himſelf, or either of thoſe other two great Poets, Horace and Virgil, whoſe names have been beſtowed upon him, but chiefly to apologize for my having ventured to tranſlate the ſame Odes; and to prepare the Reader for

* Preſerved in the preſent collection.

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the wide difference he will find between many parts of *his* Tranſlations and *mine*.

Mr. Cowley and his Imitators (for all the Pindarick Writers ſince his time have only mimicked him, while they fancied they were imitating Pindar) have fallen themſelves, and by their examples have led the world, into two miſtakes with regard to the character of Pindar: both which are pointed out by Mr. Congreve in the Preface above-mentioned, and in the following words:

"The character of theſe late Pindaricks is a bundle "of rambling incoherent thoughts, expreſſed in a like "parcel of irregular ſtanzas, which alſo conſiſt of "ſuch another complication of diſproportioned, un-"certain, and perplexed verſes and rhymes. And "I appeal to any Reader, if this is not the condition "in which theſe titular Odes appeared.

"On the contrary (adds he) there is nothing more "regular than the Odes of Pindar, both as to the "exact obſervation of the meaſures and numbers of "his ſtanzas and verſes, and the perpetual coherence "of his thoughts: for though his digreſſions are fre-"quent, and his tranſitions ſudden, yet is there ever "ſome ſecret connexion, which, though not always "appearing to the eye, never fails to communicate it-"ſelf to the underſtanding of the reader."

Upon theſe two points, namely, the regularity of meaſure in Pindar's Odes, and the connexion of his s, I ſhall beg leave to make a few obſer-

Theſe

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These Odes were all composed to be sung by a Chorus, either at the entertainments given by the Conquerors (to whom they were inscribed) or their friends, on account of their victories, or at the solemn sacrifices made to the Gods upon those occasions. They consist generally of three stanzas, of which the following account was communicated to me by a learned and ingenious Friend.

"Besides what is said of the Greek Ode in the "Scholiast upon Pindar, I find (says he) the following passage in the Scholia on Hephæstion; it is the "very last paragraph of those Scholia."

The passage cited by him is in Greek, instead of which I shall insert the Translation of it in English.

You must know that the Ancients (in their Odes) framed two larger stanzas, *and* one less; *the* first *of the* larger stanzas *they called* Strophé, *singing it on their festivals at the altars of the Gods, and dancing at the same time. The* second *they called* Antistrophé, *in which they inverted the dance. The* lesser *stanza was named the* Epode, *which they sung standing still. The* Strophé, *as they say, denoted the motion of the* higher Sphere, *the* Antistrophé *that of the* Planets, *the* Epode *the* fixed station *and repose of the* Earth.

"From this passage it appears evident that these "Odes were accompanied with dancing; and that "they danced one way while the Strophé was singing, "and then danced back again while the Antistrophé "was sung: Which shews why those two Parts con-"sisted of the same length and measure; then, when

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" the Dancers were returned to the place whence they " ſet out, before they renewed the dance they ſtood " ſtill while the Epode was ſung.

" If the ſame perſons both danced and ſung, when " we conſider how much breath is required for a full " Song, perhaps one may incline to think, that the " Strophé and Antiſtrophé partook ſomething of the " Recitative manner, and that the Epode was the " more compleat Air.

" There is a paſſage in the ancient Grammarian, " Marius Victorinus, which is much to the ſame pur- " poſe as this above, though he does not diſtinctly " ſpeak of dancing. The paſſage is this :

" Pleraque Lyricorum carminum, quæ verſu, co- " liſque & commatibus componuntur, ex Strophé, " Antiſtrophé, & Epodo, ut Græci appellant, ordinata " ſubſiſtunt. Quorum ratio talis eſt. Antiqui Deo- " rum laudes carminibus comprehenſas, circum aras " eorum euntes canebant. Cujus primum ambitum, " quem ingrediebantur ex parte dextrâ, Strophen " vocabant; reverſionem autem ſiniſtroſum factam, " completo priore orbe, Antiſtrophen appellabant. " Deinde in conſpectu Deorum ſoliti conſiſtere cantici, " reliqua conſequebantur, appellantes id Epodon.

" The Writers I have quoted ſpeak only of Odes, " ſung in the temples : but Demetrius Triclinius, " upon the meaſures of Sophocles, ſays the ſame " thing upon the Odes of the Tragick Chorus.

" What the Scholiaſt upon Hephæſtion, cited above, " ſays about the Heavenly Motions, &c. is alſo ſaid

" by

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" by Victorinus, and by Demetrius Triclinius, and " likewiſe by the Scholiaſt on Pindar. Yet I conſider " this in no other light, than I do the fantaſtical con- " ceits with which the Writers on Muſic abound. " Ptolemy, out of his three Books of Harmonics, " employs one almoſt entirely upon comparing the " principles of Muſic with the motions of the Planets, " the faculties of the mind, and other ſuch ridiculous " imaginations. And Ariſtides Quintilianus, ſup- " poſed an older Author, is full of the ſame fooleries. " Marius Victorinus has another ſcheme alſo, viz. " that the dancing forwards and backwards was in- " vented by Theſeus, in memory of the labyrinth " out of which he eſcaped. But all this is taking " much unneceſſary pains to account why, when " Dancers have gone as far as they can one way, " they ſhould return back again; or at leaſt not dance " in the ſame circle till they are giddy."

Such was the ſtructure of the Greek Ode, in which the Strophé and the Antiſtrophé, i. e. the firſt and ſecond ſtanzas, contained always the ſame number and the ſame kind of verſes. The Epode was of a different length and meaſure; and if the Ode ran out into any length, it was always divided into Triplets of ſtanzas, the two firſt being conſtantly of the ſame length and meaſure, and all the Epodes in like manner correſponding exactly with each other: from all which the regularity of this kind of compoſitions is ſufficiently evident. There are indeed ſome Odes, which conſiſt of Strophés, and Antiſtrophés without any Epode;

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and others which are made up of Strophés only, of different lengths and measures. But the greatest number of Pindar's Odes are of the first kind.

I have in the translation retained the names of Strophé and Antistrophé, on purpose to imprint the more strongly on the Mind of the English reader, the exact regularity observed by Pindar in the structure of his Odes; and have even followed his example in one, which in the original consists only of two Strophés.

Another charge against Pindar relates to the supposed wildness of his imagination, his extravagant digressions, and sudden transitions, which leads me to consider the second point, viz. the *connection of his thoughts*. Upon which I shall say but little in this place, having endeavoured to point out the *connexion*, and account for many of the *digressions*, in my Arguments and Notes * to the several Odes which I have translated. Here therefore I shall only observe in general, that whoever imagines the *victories* and *praises* of the Conquerors are the proper *subjects* of the Odes inscribed to them, will find himself mistaken. These *victories* indeed gave occasion to these songs of triumph, and are therefore constantly taken notice of by the Poet, as are also any particular and remarkable circumstances relating to *them*, or to the lives and characters of the Conquerors themselves: but, as such circumstances could rarely furnish out matter sufficient for an Ode of any length, so would it have been an indecency unknown to the civil

* See p. 122.

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civil equality and freedom, as well as to the ſimplicity of the age in which Pindar lived, to have filled a poem intended to be ſung in public, and even at the altars of the gods, with the praiſes of one man only; who, beſides, was often no otherwiſe conſiderable, but as the victory which gave occaſion to the Ode had made him. For theſe reaſons, the Poet, in order to give his poem its due extent, was obliged to have recourſe to other circumſtances, ariſing either from the family or country of the Conqueror, from the Games in which he had come off victorious, or from the particular deities who had any relation to the occaſion, or in whoſe temples the Ode was intended to be ſung. All theſe, and many other particulars, which the reading the Odes of Pindar may ſuggeſt to an attentive obſerver, gave hints to the Poet, and led him into thoſe frequent digreſſions, and quick tranſitions; which it is no wonder ſhould appear to us at this diſtance of time and place both extravagant and unaccountable.

Upon the whole, I am perſuaded that whoever will conſider the Odes of Pindar with regard to the manners and cuſtoms of the age in which they were written, the occaſions which gave birth to them, and the places in which they were intended to be recited, will find little reaſon to cenſure Pindar for want of order and regularity in the plans of his compoſitions. On the contrary, perhaps, he will be inclined to admire him, for raiſing ſo many beauties from ſuch trivial hints, and for kindling, as he ſometimes does, ſo great a flame from a ſingle ſpark, and with ſo little fuel.

There

There is ſtill another prejudice againſt Pindar, which may ariſe in the minds of thoſe people who are not thoroughly acquainted with ancient Hiſtory, and who may therefore be apt to think meanly of Odes, inſcribed to a ſet of Conquerors, whom poſſibly they may look upon only as ſo many Prize-fighters and Jockeys. To obviate this prejudice, I have prefixed to my tranſlation of Pindar's Odes a Diſſertation * on the Olympick Games: in which the reader will ſee what kind of perſons theſe Conquerors were, and what was the nature of thoſe famous Games; of which every one, who has but juſt looked into the hiſtory of Greece, muſt know enough to deſire to be better acquainted with them. The collection is as full as I have been able to make it, aſſiſted by the labours of a learned Frenchman, Pierre du Faur, who, in his Book intituled Agoniſticon, hath gathered almoſt every thing that is mentioned in any of the Greek or Latin Writers relating to the Grecian Games, which he has thrown together in no very clear order; as is obſerved by his Countryman Monſ. Burette, who hath written ſeveral pieces on the ſubject of the Gymnaſtick Exerciſes, inſerted in the Second Volume of "Memoires de l'Academie Royale, &c." printed at Amſterdam, 1719. In this Diſſertation I have endeavoured to give a complete Hiſtory of the Olympick Games: of which kind there

* For this Diſſertation, and the learned Author's copious notes in the following Odes, we muſt refer the curious reader to the work at large, N.

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there is not, that I know of, any treatiſe now extant; thoſe written upon this ſubject by ſome of the Ancients being all loſt, and not being ſupplied by any learned Modern, at leaſt not ſo fully as might have been done, and as ſo conſiderable an article of the Grecian Antiquities ſeemed to demand. As I flatter myſelf that even the learned Reader will in this Diſſertation meet with many points which have hitherto eſcaped his notice, and much light reflected from thence upon the Odes of Pindar in particular, as well as upon many paſſages in other Greek Writers, I ſhall rather deſire him to excuſe thoſe errors and defects which he may happen to diſcover in it, than apologize for the length of it.

Having now removed the chief prejudices and objections which have been too long and too generally entertained againſt the Writings of Pindar, I need ſay but little of his real character, as the principal parts of it may be collected from the very faults imputed to him; which are indeed no other than the exceſſes of great and acknowledged beauties, ſuch as a poetical imagination, a warm and enthuſiaſtic genius, a bold and figurative expreſſion, and a conciſe and ſententious ſtile. Theſe are the characteriſtical beauties of Pindar; and to theſe his greateſt blemiſhes, generally ſpeaking, are ſo near allied, that they have ſometimes been miſtaken for each other. I cannot however help obſerving, that he is ſo entirely free from any thing like the far-fetched thoughts, the witty extravagances, and

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and puerile *concetti* of Mr. Cowley and the reſt of his Imitators, that I cannot recollect ſo much as even a ſingle *antitheſis* in all his Odes.

Longinus indeed confeſſes, that Pindar's flame is ſometimes extinguiſhed, and that he now and then ſinks unexpectedly and unaccountably; but he prefers him, with all his faults, to a Poet who keeps on in one conſtant tenour of mediocrity, and who, though he ſeldom falls very low, yet never riſes to thoſe aſtoniſhing heights, which ſometimes make the head even of a great Poet giddy, and occaſion thoſe ſlips which they at the ſame time excuſe.

But, notwithſtanding all that has or can be ſaid in favour of Pindar, he muſt ſtill appear, as I before obſerved, under great diſadvantages, eſpecially to the Engliſh Reader. Much of this fire, which formerly warmed and dazzled all Greece, muſt neceſſarily be loſt even in the beſt Tranſlation. Beſides, to ſay nothing of many Beauties peculiar to the Greek, which cannot be expreſſed in Engliſh, and perhaps not in any other language, there are in theſe Odes ſo many references to ſecret hiſtory, ſo many alluſions to perſons, things, and places, now altogether unknown, and which, were they known, would very little intereſt or affect the Reader, and withal ſuch a mixture of Mythology and Antiquity, that I almoſt deſpair of their being reliſhed by any, but thoſe who have, if not a great deal of *claſſical learning*, yet ſomewhat at leaſt of an *antique* and *claſſical taſte*.

Every

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Every Reader, however, may ſtill find in Pindar ſomething to make amends for the loſs of thoſe beauties, which have been ſet at too great a diſtance, and in ſome places worn off and obliterated by time; namely, a great deal of good ſenſe, many wiſe reflections, and many moral ſentences, together with a due regard to religion; and from hence he may be able to form to himſelf ſome idea of Pindar as a Man, though he ſhould be obliged to take his character as a Poet from others.

But that he may not for this rely altogether upon my opinion, I ſhall here produce the teſtimonies of two great Poets, whoſe excellent writings are ſufficient evidences both of their taſte and judgment. The firſt was long and univerſally admired, and is ſtill as much regretted, by the preſent age: the latter, who wrote about ſeventeen hundred years ago, was the delight and ornament of the politeſt and moſt learned age of Rome. And though even to him, Pindar, who lived ſome centuries before him, muſt have appeared under ſome of the diſadvantages above-mentioned, yet *he* had the opportunity of ſeeing all his works which were extant in his time, and of which he hath given a ſort of catalogue, together with their ſeveral characters: an advantage which the *former* wanted, who muſt therefore be underſtood to ſpeak only of thoſe Odes which are now remaining. And indeed he alludes to thoſe only, in the following paſſage of his "Temple of Fame." *Pope*'s Works, ſmall Edit. Vol. III. p. 17. ver. 210.

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" Four Swans * ſuſtain a car of ſilver bright,
" With heads advanc'd, and pinions ſtretch'd for flight:
" Here, like ſome furious prophet, Pindar rode,
" And ſeem'd to labour with th' inſpiring God.
" Acroſs the harp a careleſs hand he flings,
" And boldly ſinks into the ſounding ſtrings.
" The figur'd Games of Greece the column grace,
" Neptune and Jove ſurvey the rapid race:
" The youths hang o'er their chariots as they run;
" The fiery ſteeds ſeem ſtarting from the ſtone:
" The champions in diſtorted poſtures threat;
" And all appear'd irregularly great."

The other Paſſage is from Horace, lib. IV. Ode ii. viz.

" Pindarum quiſquis ſtudet æmulari, &c."

which, for the benefit of the Engliſh Reader, I have thus tranſlated:

He, who aſpires to reach the towering height
Of matchleſs Pindar's heaven-aſcending ſtrain,
Shall ſink, unequal to the arduous flight,
Like him, who falling nam'd th' Icarian main;

Pre-

* *Four Swans ſuſtain, &c.*] Pindar, being ſeated in a Chariot, alludes to the Horſe-races he celebrated in the Grecian Games. The ſwans are emblems of poetry; their ſoaring poſture intimates the ſublimity and activity of his genius. Neptune preſided over the Iſthmian, and Jupiter over the Olympian Games. This note is of the ſame Author.

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Presumptuous youth! to tempt forbidden skies!
And hope above the clouds on *waxen* plumes to rise!

Pindar, like some fierce torrent swoln with showers,
Or sudden cataracts of melting snow,
Which from the Alps its headlong deluge pours,
And foams and thunders o'er the vales below,
With desultory fury borne along,
Rolls his impetuous, vast, unfathomable song.

The Delphick laurel ever sure to gain;
Whether with lawless Dithyrambick rage
Wild and tumultuous flows the sounding strain;
Or in more order'd verse sublimely sage
To Gods and Sons of Gods his lyre he strings,
And of fierce Centaurs slain, and dire Chimæra sings.

Or whether Pisa's Victors be his theme,
The valiant champion and the rapid steed;
Who from the banks of Alpheus, sacred stream,
Triumphant bear Olympia's olive meed;
And from their Bard receive the tuneful boon,
Richer than sculptur'd brass, or imitating stone.

Or whether with the widow'd mourner's tear,
He mingles soft his Elegiac song;
With Dorian strains to deck th' untimely bier
Of some disastrous bridegroom fair and young;
Whose virtues, in his deifying lays,
Through the black gloom of death with star-like radiance blaze.

When

When to the clouds, along th' æthereal plain,
His airy way the Theban Swan purſues,
Strong rapid gales his ſounding plumes ſuſtain:
While, wondering at his flight, my timorous Muſe
In ſhort excurſions tires her feeble wings,
And in ſequeſter'd ſhades and flowery gardens ſings.

There, like the bee, that, from each odorous bloom,
Each fragrant offspring of the dewy field,
With painful art, extracts the rich perfume,
Solicitous her honied dome to build,
Exerting all her induſtry and care,
She toils with humble ſweets her meaner verſe to rear.

The remainder of this Ode has no relation to the preſent ſubject, and is therefore omitted.

The following Collection of Poems (to borrow the metaphor made uſe of by Horace) conſiſts wholly of ſweets, drawn from the rich and flowery fields of Greece. And if in theſe Tranſlations any of the native ſpirit and fragrancy of the Originals ſhall appear to be transfuſed, I ſhall content myſelf with the humble merit of the little laborious inſect above-mentioned. But I muſt not here omit acquainting the Reader, that among theſe, immediately after the Odes of Pindar, is inſerted a tranſlation of an Ode * of Horace, done by a Gen-

* This Ode, in full conformity to Mr. Weſt's intention, is ſtill (though reſtored to its proper writer) preſerved in the preſent volume. See above p. 75. N.

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a Gentleman, the peculiar excellence of whoſe genius hath often revealed what his modeſty would have kept a ſecret. And to this I might have truſted to inform the world, that the Tranſlation I am now ſpeaking of, though inſerted amongſt mine, was not done by me, were I not deſirous of teſtifying the pride and pleaſure I take in ſeeing, in this and ſome other inſtances, his admirable pieces blended and joined with mine; an evidence and emblem at the ſame time of that friendſhip, which hath long ſubſiſted between us, and which I ſhall always eſteem a ſingular felicity and honour to myſelf.

The Authors, from whom the other pieces are tranſlated, are ſo well known, that I need ſay nothing of them in this place; neither ſhall I detain the Reader with any farther account of the tranſlations themſelves, than only to acquaint him, that I tranſlated the Dramatic Poem of Lucian upon the Gout, when I was myſelf under an attack of that incurable diſtemper, which I mention by way of excuſe; and that all the other pieces, excepting only the Hymn of Cleanthes, were written many years ago, at a time when I read and wrote, like moſt other people, for amuſement only. If the Reader finds they give any to him, I ſhall be very glad of it; for it is doing ſome ſervice to human ſociety, *to amuſe innocently*; and they know very little of human nature, who think it can bear to be always employed either in the exerciſe of its duties, or in high and important meditations.

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O D E

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MR. WEST'S TRANSLATION OF PINDAR.

By the Reverend Mr. JOSEPH WARTON.

I. 1.

ALBION, exult! thy ſons a voice divine have heard,
The Man of Thebes hath in thy vales appear'd!
Hark! with freſh rage and undiminiſh'd fire,
The ſweet enthuſiaſt ſmites the Britiſh lyre;
The ſounds that echoed on Alphéus' ſtreams,
Reach the delighted ear of liſtening Thames;
Lo! ſwift acroſs the duſty plain
Great Theron's foaming courſers ſtrain!
What mortal tongue e'er roll'd along
Such full impetuous tides of nervous ſong?

I. 2.

The fearful, frigid lays of cold and creeping art,
Nor touch, nor can tranſport th' unfeeling heart;
Pindar, our inmoſt boſom piercing, warms
With glory's love, and eager thirſt of arms:
When freedom ſpeaks in his majeſtic ſtrain,
The patriot-paſſions beat in every vein:
We long to ſit with heroes old,
'Mid groves of vegetable gold,
* Where Cadmus and Achilles dwell,
And ſtill of daring deeds and dangers tell.

I. 3. Away,

* See 2 Olymp. Od.

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I. 3.

Away, enervate Bards, away,
Who ſpin the courtly, ſilken lay,
* As wreaths for ſome vain Louis' head,
Or mourn ſome ſoft Adonis dead:
No more your poliſh'd Lyricks boaſt,
In Britiſh Pindar's ſtrength o'erwhelm'd and loſt:
As well might ye compare
The glimmerings of a waxen flame
(Emblem of Verſe correctly tame)
† To his own Ætna's ſulphur-ſpouting caves,
When to Heaven's vault the fiery deluge raves,
When clouds and burning rocks dart through the troubled air.

II. 1.

In roaring Cataracts down Andes' channel'd ſteeps
Mark how enormous Orellana ſweeps!
Monarch of mighty Floods! ſupremely ſtrong,
Foaming from cliff to cliff he whirls along,
Swoln with an hundred hills' collected ſnows:
Thence over nameleſs regions widely flows,
Round fragrant iſles, and citron-groves,
Where ſtill the naked Indian roves,
And ſafely builds his leafy bower,
From ſlavery far, and curſt Iberian power;

* Alluding to the French and Italian Lyrick Poets.
† See 1 Pyth. Od.

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II. 2.

So rapid Pindar flows.—O Parent of the Lyre,
Let me for ever thy ſweet ſons admire!
O ancient Greece, but chief the Bard whoſe lays
The matchleſs tale of Troy divine emblaze;
And next Euripides, ſoft pity's prieſt,
Who melts in uſeful Woes the bleeding breaſt;
And him, who paints th' inceſtuous king,
Whoſe ſoul amaze and horror wring;
Teach me to taſte their charms refin'd,
The richeſt banquet of th' enraptur'd mind:

II. 3.

For the bleſt man, the Muſe's child *,
On whoſe auſpicious birth ſhe ſmil'd,
Whoſe ſoul ſhe form'd of purer fire,
For whom ſhe tun'd a golden lyre,
Seeks not in fighting fields renown:
No widows' midnight ſhrieks, nor burning town,
The peaceful Poet pleaſe:
Nor ceaſeleſs toils for ſordid gains,
Nor purple pomp, nor wide domains,
Nor heaps of wealth, nor power, nor ſtateſman's
ſchemes,
Nor all deceiv'd ambition's feveriſh dreams,
Lure his contented heart from the ſweet vale of eaſe.

* Hor. lib. IV. Od. iii.

ODES

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ODES OF PINDAR.

"Olympiacæ miratus præmia palmæ."
VIRG. Georg. l. iii.

THE FIRST OLYMPICK ODE.

This Ode is inſcribed to Hiero of Syracuſe, who, in the Seventy-third Olympiad, obtained the Victory in the Race of Single Horſes.

ARGUMENT.

THE ſubject of this Ode being a victory obtained by Hiero in the Olympick Games, Pindar ſet out with ſhewing the ſuperiority and pre-eminence of thoſe Games over all others; among which, he ſays, they hold the ſame rank, as Water (which, according to the opinion of Thales and other Philoſophers, was the original of all things) among the elements, and Gold among the gifts of Fortune. Wherefore, continues he, O my heart, if thou art inclined to ſing of Games, it would be as abſurd to think of any other but the Olympick

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Games, as to look for ſtars in the ſky when the ſun is ſhining in his meridian glory; eſpecially as all the Gueſts at Hiero's table (among which number it is not improbable that Pindar was one at this time) are ſinging Odes upon that ſubject. From the mention of Hiero, he falls into a ſhort panegyrick upon his virtues, and then paſſes to what gave occaſion to this Ode, *viz.* his Olympick victory; under which head he makes honourable mention of his horſe Phrenicus (for that was his name), who gained the victory, and ſpread his maſter's glory as far as Piſa, or Olympia, the ancient reſidence of Pelops the ſon of Tantalus; into a long account of whom he digreſſes; and ridiculing, as abſurd and impious, the ſtory of his having been cut in pieces by his father Tantalus, boiled and ſerved up at an entetainment given by him to the gods, relates another ſtory, which he thought more to the honour both of Pelops and the Gods. This relation he concludes with the account of Pelops vanquiſhing Oenomaus, king of Piſa, in the chariot-race, and by that victory gaining his daughter Hippodamia, ſettling at Piſa, and being there honoured as a God. From this relation the Poet falls again naturally into an account of the Olympick Games, and, after a ſhort reflection upon the felicity of thoſe who gained the Olympick crown, returns to the praiſes of Hiero; with which, and ſome occaſional reflections on the proſperity of Hiero, to whom he wiſhes a continuance of his good fortune and a long reign, he cloſes his Ode.

STRO-

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STROPHE I.

CHIEF of Nature's works divine,
Water claims the higheſt praiſe:
Richeſt offspring of the mine,
Gold, like fire, whoſe flaſhing rays
From afar conſpicuous gleam
Through the night's involving cloud,
Firſt in luſtre and eſteem,
Decks the treaſures of the proud:
So among the lifts of fame
Piſa's honour'd games excell;
Then to Piſa's glorious name
Tune, O Muſe, thy ſounding ſhell.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Who along the deſert air
Seeks the faded ſtarry train,
When the ſun's meridian car
Round illumes th' æthereal plain?
Who a nobler theme can chuſe
Than Olympia's ſacred Games?
What more apt to fire the Muſe,
When her various ſongs ſhe frames?
Songs in ſtrains of wiſdom dreſt
Great Saturnius to record,
And by each rejoicing gueſt
Sung at Hiero's feaſtful board.

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EPODE I.

In paſtoral Sicilia's fruitful ſoil
The righteous ſceptre of imperial power
Great Hiero wielding, with illuſtrious toil
Plucks every blooming virtue's faireſt flower,
His royal ſplendour to adorn:
Nor doth his ſkilful hand refuſe
Acquaintance with the tuneful Muſe,
When round the mirthful board the harp is borne.

STROPHE II.

Down then from the glittering nail
Take, O Muſe, thy Dorian lyre;
If the love of Piſa's vale
Pleaſing tranſports can inſpire;
Or the rapid-footed ſteed
Could with joy thy boſom move,
When, unwhipp'd, with native ſpeed
O'er the duſty courſe he drove;
And where deck'd with olives flows,
Alpheus, thy immortal flood,
On his lord's triumphant brows
The Olympick wreath beſtow'd:

ANTISTROPHE II.

Hiero's royal brows, whoſe care
Tends the courſer's noble breed;
Pleas'd to nurſe the pregnant mare,
Pleas'd to train the youthful ſteed.

Now

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Now on that heroic land
His far-beaming glories beat,
Where with all his Lydian band
Pelops fix'd his honour'd ſeat:
Pelops, by the god belov'd,
Whoſe ſtrong arms the globe embrace;
When by Jove's high orders mov'd
Clotho bleſs'd the healing vaſe.

EPODE II.

Forth from the cauldron to new life reſtor'd,
Pleas'd with the luſtre of his ivory arm
Young Pelops roſe; ſo ancient tales record,
And oft theſe tales unheeding mortals charm;
While gaudy Fiction, deck'd with art,
And dreſs'd in every winning grace,
To Truth's unornamented face
Preferr'd, ſeduces oft the human heart.

STROPHE III.

Add to theſe ſweet Poeſy,
Smooth inchantreſs of mankind,
Clad in whoſe falſe majeſty
Fables eaſy credit find.
But ere long the rolling year
The deceitful tale explodes:
Then, O man, with holy fear
Touch the characters of Gods.
Of their heavenly natures ſay
Nought unſeemly, nought profane,
So ſhalt thou due honour pay,
So be free from guilty ſtain.

ANTI-

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ANTISTROPHE III.

Differing then from ancient fame
I thy ſtory will record:
How the Gods invited came
To thy father's genial board;
In his turn the holy feaſt
When on Sipylus he ſpread;
To the tables of the bleſt
In his turn with honour led.
Neptune then thy lovely face,
Son of Tantalus, ſurvey'd,
And with amorous embrace
Far away the prize convey'd.

EPODE III.

To the high palace of all-honour'd Jove
With Pelops ſwift the golden chariot rolls.
There, like more ancient Ganymede, above
For Neptune he prepares the nectar'd bowls.
But for her vanquiſh'd ſon in vain
When long his tender mother ſought,
And tidings of his fate were brought
By none of all her much-inquiring train;

STROPHE IV.

O'er the envious realm with ſpeed
A malicious rumour flew,
That, his heavenly gueſts to feed,
Thee thy impious father ſlew:

In

In a cauldron's seething flood
That thy mangled limbs were cast,
Thence by each voracious God
On the board in messes plac'd.
But shall I the blest abuse?
With such tales to stain her song
Far, far be it from my Muse!
Vengeance waits th' unhallow'd tongue.

ANTISTROPHE IV.

Sure, if e'er to man befel
Honour from the powers divine,
Who on high Olympus dwell,
Tantalus, the lot was thine.
But, alas! his mortal sense
All too feeble to digest
The delights of bliss immense,
Sicken'd at the heavenly feast.
Whence, his folly to chastise,
O'er his head with pride elate,
Jove, great father of the skies,
Hung a rock's enormous weight.

EPODE IV.

Now vainly labouring with incessant pains
Th' impending rock's expected fall to shun,
The fourth distressful instance he remains
Of wretched man by impious pride undone;
Who to his mortal guests convey'd
Th' incorruptible food of Gods,
On which in their divine abodes
Himself erst feasting was immortal made.

STRO-

STROPHE V.

Vain is he, who hopes to cheat
The all-ſeeing eyes of Heaven:
From Olympus' bliſsful ſeat,
For his father's theft, was driven
Pelops, to reſide once more
With frail man's ſwift-paſſing race.
Where (for now youth's blowing flower
Deck'd with opening pride his face;
And with manly beauty ſprung
On each cheek the downy ſhade)
Ever burning for the young,
Hymen's fires his heart invade.

ANTISTROPHE V.

Anxious then th' Elean bride
From her royal ſire to gain,
Near the billow-beaten ſide
Of the foam-beſilver'd main,
Darkling and alone he ſtood,
Invocating oft the name
Of the Trident-bearing god
Strait the Trident-bearer came:
"If the ſweet delights of love,
"Which from Beauty's Queen deſcend,
"Can thy yielding boſom move,
"Mighty God, my cauſe befriend.

EPODE

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EPODE V.

" With ſtrong prevention let thy hand control
" The brazen lance of Piſa's furious king;
" And to the honours of th' Elean goal
" Me with unrival'd ſpeed in triumph bring.
" Transfix'd by his unerring ſpear,
" Already thirteen youths have dy'd,
" Yet he perſiſts with cruel pride,
" Hippodamîa's nuptials to defer.

STROPHE VI.

" In the paths of dangerous fame
" Trembling cowards never tread:
" Yet ſince all of mortal frame
" Muſt be number'd with the dead,
" Who in dark inglorious ſhade
" Would his uſeleſs life conſume,
" And, with deedleſs years decay'd,
" Sink unhonour'd to the tomb?
" I that ſhameful lot diſdain;
" I this doubtful liſt will prove;
" May my vows from thee obtain
" Conqueſt, and the prize of love!"

ANTISTROPHE VI.

Thus he pray'd, and mov'd the God;
Who, his bold attempt to grace,
On the favour'd youth beſtow'd
Steeds unwearied in the race;

Steeds,

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Steeds, with winged ſpeed endued,
Harneſs'd to a golden carr.
So was Piſa's king ſubdued;
Pelops ſo obtain'd the fair;
From whoſe womb a noble brood,
Six illuſtrious brothers came,
All with virtuous minds endow'd,
Leaders all of mighty fame.

EPODE VI.

Now in the ſolemn ſervice of the dead,
Rank'd with immortal Gods, great Pelops ſhares;
While to his altar, on the watery bed
Of Alpheus rais'd, from every clime repairs
The wondering ſtranger, to behold
The glories of th' Olympick plain;
Where, the reſplendent wreath to gain,
Contend the ſwift, the active, and the bold.

STROPHE VII.

Happy he, whoſe glorious brow
Piſa's honour'd chaplets crown!
Calm his ſtream of life ſhall flow,
Shelter'd by his high renown.
That alone is bliſs ſupreme,
Which, unknowing to decay,
Still with ever-ſhining beam
Gladdens each ſucceeding day.
Then for happy Hiero weave
Garlands of Æolian ſtrains;
Him theſe honours to receive
The Olympick law ordains.

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ANTISTROPHE VII.

No more worthy of her lay
Can the Muſe a mortal find;
Greater in imperial ſway,
Richer in a virtuous mind;
Heaven, O king, with tender care
Waits thy wiſhes to fulfil.
Then ere long will I prepare,
Plac'd on Chronium's ſunny hill,
Thee in ſweeter verſe to praiſe,
Following thy victorious ſteeds;
If to proſper all thy ways
Still thy Guardian God proceeds.

EPODE VII.

Fate hath in various ſtations rank'd mankind:
In royal power the long gradations end.
By that horizon prudently confin'd,
Let not thy hopes to farther views extend.
Long may'ſt thou wear the regal crown!
And may thy Bard his wiſh receive,
With thee, and ſuch as thee to live,
Around his native Greece for wiſdom known!

THE

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THE SECOND OLYMPICK ODE.

This Ode is inſcribed to Theron King of Agrigentum, who came off Conqueror in the Race of Chariots drawn by four Horſes, in the Seventy-ſeventh Olympiad.

ARGUMENT.

THE Poet, in anſwer to the queſtion, What God, what Hero, and what Mortal he ſhould ſing (with which words this Ode immediately begins) having named Jupiter and Hercules, not only as the firſt of gods and heroes, but as they were peculiarly related to his ſubject; the one being the Protector, and the other the Founder of the Olympick Games; falls directly into the praiſes of Theron: by this method artfully inſinuating, that Theron held the ſame rank among all mortals, as the two former did among the gods and heroes. In enumerating the many excellencies of Theron, the Poet having made mention of the nobility of his family (a topick ſeldom or never omitted by Pindar) takes occaſion to lay before him the various accidents and viciſſitudes of human life, by inſtances drawn from the hiſtory of his own anceſtors, the founders of Agrigentum; who, it ſeems, underwent many difficulties, before they could build, and ſettle themſelves in that city; where afterwards, indeed, they made a very conſiderable figure, and were rewarded for their paſt ſuffering;

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ſufferings with wealth and honour; according to which method of proceeding, the Poet (alluding to ſome misfortunes that had befallen Theron) beſeeches Jupiter to deal with their poſterity, by recompenſing their former afflictions with a ſeries of peace and happineſs for the future; in the enjoyment of which they would ſoon loſe the memory of whatever they had ſuffered in times paſt: the conſtant effect of proſperity being to make men forget their paſt adverſity; which is the only reparation that can be made to them for the miſeries they have undergone. The truth of this poſition he makes appear from the hiſtory of the ſame family; by the farther inſtances of Semele, Ino, and Therſander; and laſtly, of Theron himſelf, whoſe former cares and troubles, he inſinuates, are repaid by his preſent happineſs and victory in the Olympick Games: for his ſucceſs in which, the Poet however intimates, that Theron was no leſs indebted to his riches than to his virtue, ſince he was enabled by the one, as well as diſpoſed by the other, to undergo the trouble and expence that was neceſſary to qualify him for a candidate for the Olympick crown in particular, and, in general, for the performance of any great and worthy action: for the words are general. From whence he takes occaſion to tell him, that the man who poſſeſſes theſe treaſures, viz. Riches and Virtue, that is, the means and the inclination of doing good and great actions, has the farther ſatisfaction of knowing, that he ſhall be rewarded for it hereafter; and go

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ANTISTROPHE III.

To Leda's twins (when heaven's divine abodes
He ſought, and mingled with the gods)
He gave th' illuſtrious Games to hold,
And crown the ſwift, the ſtrong, and bold.
Then, Muſe, to Theron and his houſe proclaim
The joyous tidings of ſucceſs and fame,
By Leda's twins beſtow'd to grace,
Emmenides, thy pious race,
Who, mindful of heaven's high beheſts,
With ſtricteſt zeal obſerve their holy feaſts.

EPODE III.

As water's vital ſtreams all things ſurpaſs,
As gold's all-worſhip'd ore
Holds amid fortune's ſtores the higheſt claſs;
So to that diſtant ſhore,
To where the pillars of Alcides riſe,
Fame's utmoſt boundaries,
Theron, purſuing his ſucceſsful way,
Hath deck'd with glory's brighteſt ray
His lineal virtues.—Farther to attain,
Wiſe, and unwiſe, with me deſpair: th' attempt were vain.

THE

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THE FIFTH OLYMPICK ODE.

THIS Ode is inſcribed to Pſaumis of Camarina (a town in Sicily), who, in the eighty-ſecond Olympiad, obtained three victories; one in the race of chariots drawn by four horſes; a ſecond in the race of the Apené, or chariot drawn by mules, and a third in the race of ſingle horſes.

Some people (it ſeems) have doubted, whether this Ode be Pindar's, for certain reaſons, which, together with the arguments on the other ſide, the learned reader may find in the Oxford edition and others of this Author; where it is clearly proved to be genuine. But, beſides the reaſons there given for doubting if this Ode be Pindar's, there is another (though not mentioned, as I know of, by any one) which may have helped to biaſs people in their judgment upon this queſtion. I ſhall therefore beg leave to conſider it a little, becauſe what I ſhall ſay upon that head, will tend to illuſtrate both the meaning and the method of Pindar in this Ode. In the Greek editions of this Author there are two Odes (of which this is the ſecond) inſcribed to the ſame Pſaumis, and dated both in the ſame Olympiad. But they differ from each other in ſeveral particulars, as well in the matter as the manner. In the ſecond Ode, notice is taken of three victories obtained by Pſaumis; in the firſt, of only one, viz. that ob-

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tained by him in the race of chariots drawn by four horſes: in the ſecond, not only the city of Camarina, but the lake of the ſame name, many rivers adjoining to it, and ſome circumſtances relating to the preſent ſtate, and the rebuilding of that city (which had been deſtroyed by the Syracuſians ſome years before) are mentioned; whereas in the firſt, Camarina is barely named, as the country of the conqueror, and as it were out of form: from all which I conclude, that theſe two Odes were compoſed to be ſung at different times, and in different places; the firſt at Olympia, immediately upon Pſaumis's being proclaimed conqueror in the chariot-race, and before he obtained his other two victories. This may with great probability be inferred, as well from no mention being there made of thoſe two victories, as from the prayer which the poet ſubjoins immediately to his account of the firſt, viz. that heaven would in like manner be favourable to the reſt of the victor's wiſhes; which prayer, though it be in general words, and one frequently uſed by Pindar in other of his Odes, yet has a peculiar beauty and propriety, if taken to relate to the other two exerciſes, in which Pſaumis was ſtill to contend; and in which he afterwards came off victorious. That it was the cuſtom for a conqueror, at the time of his being proclaimed, to be attended by a chorus, who ſung a ſong of triumph in honour of his victory, I have obſerved in the Diſſertation prefixed to theſe

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theſe Odes *. In the ſecond, there are ſo many marks of its having been made to be ſung at the triumphal entry of Pſaumis into his own country, and thoſe ſo evident, that, after this hint given, the reader cannot help obſerving them as he goes through the Ode. I ſhall therefore ſay nothing more of them in this place; but that they tend, by ſhewing for what occaſion this Ode was calculated, to confirm what I ſaid relating to the other; and jointly with that to prove, that there is no reaſon to conclude from there being two Odes inſcribed to the ſame perſon, and dated in the ſame Olympiad, that the latter is not Pindar's, eſpecially as it appears, both in the ſtyle and ſpirit, altogether worthy of him.

ARGUMENT.

THE Poet begins with addreſſing himſelf to Camarina, a ſea nymph, from whom the city and lake were both named, to beſpeak a favourable reception of his Ode, a preſent which he tells her was made to her by Pſaumis, who rendered her city illuſtrious at the Olympick Games; where having obtained three victories, he conſecrated his fame to Camarina, by ordering the herald, when he proclaimed him conqueror, to ſtyle him of that city. This he did at Olympia; but now, continues Pindar, upon his coming home, he is more particular, and inſerts in

* See Mr. Weſt's Preface, p. 122.

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his triumphal ſong the names of the principal places and rivers belonging to Camarina; from whence the Poet takes occaſion to ſpeak of the rebuilding of that city, which was done about this time, and of the ſtate of glory, to which, out of her low and miſerable condition, ſhe was now brought by the means of Pſaumis, and by the luſtre caſt on her by his victories; victories (ſays he) not to be obtained without much labour and expence, the uſual attendants of great and glorious actions; but the man who ſucceeded in ſuch-like undertakings, was ſure to be rewarded with the love and approbation of his country. The Poet then addreſſes himſelf to Jupiter in a prayer, beſeeching him to adorn the city and ſtate of Camarina with virtue and glory; and to grant to the victor Pſaumis a joyful and contented old age, and the happineſs of dying before his children: after which he concludes with an exhortation to Pſaumis, to be contented with his condition; which he inſinuates was as happy as that of a mortal could be, and it was to no purpoſe for him to wiſh to be a god.

STROPHE.

FAIR Camarina, daughter of the main,
With gracious ſmiles this choral ſong receive,
Sweet fruit of virtuous toils; whoſe noble ſtrain
Shall to th' Olympick wreath new luſtre give:

This

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This Pſaumis, whom on Alpheus' ſhore
With unabating ſpeed
The harneſs'd mules to conqueſt bore,
This gift to thee decreed;
Thee, Camarina, whoſe well-peopled towers
Thy Pſaumis render'd great in fame,
When to the twelve Olympian powers
He fed with victims the triumphal flame.
When, the double altars round,
Slaughter'd Bulls beſtrew'd the ground;
When, on five ſelected days,
Jove ſurvey'd the liſt of praiſe;
While along the duſty courſe
Pſaumis urg'd his ſtraining horſe,
Or beneath the ſocial yoke
Made the well-match'd courſers ſmoke;
Or around th' Elean goal
Taught his mule-drawn car to roll.
Then did the victor dedicate his fame
To thee, and bade the herald's voice proclaim
Thy new-eſtabliſh'd walls, and Acron's honour'd name.

ANTISTR'OPHE.

But now return'd from where the pleaſant ſeat
Once of Oenomaus and Pelops ſtood,
Thee, Civick Pallas, and thy chaſte retreat,
He bids me ſing, and fair Oanus' flood,

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And Camarina's sleeping wave,
And those sequester'd shores,
Through which the thirsty town to lave
Smooth flow the watery stores
Of filthy Hipparis, profoundest stream,
Adown whose wood-envelop'd tide
The solid pile and lofty beam,
Materials for the future palace, glide.
Thus, by war's rude tempests torn,
Plung'd in misery and scorn,
Once again, with power array'd,
Camarina lifts her head,
Gayly brightening in the blaze,
Psaumis, of thy hard-earn'd praise.
Trouble, care, expence, attend
Him who labours to ascend
Where, approaching to the skies,
Virtue holds the sacred prize,
That tempts him to atchieve the dangerous deed:
But, if his well-concerted toils succeed,
His country's just applause shall be his glorious meed.

EPODE.

O Jove! protector of mankind!
O cloud-enthroned king of gods!
Who, on the Chronian mount reclin'd,
With honour crown'st the wide-stream'd floods
Of Alpheus, and the solemn gloom
Ida's cave! to thee I come

Thy

Thy ſuppliant, to ſoft Lydian reeds,
Sweet breathing forth my tuneful prayer,
That, grac'd with noble, valiant deeds,
This ſtate may prove thy guardian care;
And thou, on whoſe victorious brow
Olympia bound the ſacred bough,
Thou whom Neptunian ſteeds delight,
With age, content, and quiet crown'd,
Calm may'ſt thou ſink to endleſs night,
Thy children, Pſaumis, weeping round.
And ſince the gods have given thee fame and wealth,
Join'd with that prime of earthly treaſures, health,
Enjoy the bleſſings they to man aſſign,
Nor fondly ſigh for happineſs divine.

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THE SEVENTH OLYMPICK ODE.

This Ode is inſcribed to Diagoras, the ſon of Damagetus of Rhodes, who in the Seventy-ninth Olympiad, obtained the victory in the exerciſe of the cæſtus.

This Ode was in ſuch eſteem among the ancients, that it was depoſited in a temple of Minerva, written in letters of gold.

ARGUMENT.

THE Poet begins this noble ſong of triumph with a ſimile, by which he endeavours to ſhew his great eſteem for thoſe who obtain the victory in the Olympick and other games; as alſo the value of the preſent, that he makes them upon that occaſion; a preſent always acceptable, becauſe fame and praiſe is that which delights all mortals; wherefore the Muſe, ſays he, is perpetually looking about for proper objects to beſtow it upon; and ſeeing the great actions of Diagoras, takes up a reſolution of celebrating him, the Iſle of Rhodes his country, and his father Damagetus (according to the form obſerved by the herald in proclaiming the conquerors); Damagetus, and conſequently Diagoras, being deſcended from Tlepolemus, who led over a colony of Grecians from Argos to Rhodes, where he ſettled, and obtained the dominion of that iſland. From Tlepolemus, therefore, Pindar declares he will deduce his ; which he addreſſes to all the Rhodians in com-

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mon with Diagoras, who were deſcended from Tlepolemus, or from thoſe Grecians that came over with him; that is, almoſt all the people of Rhodes, who indeed are as much (if not more) intereſted in the greateſt part of this Ode, as Diagoras the conqueror. Pindar accordingly relates the occaſion of Tlepolemus's coming to Rhodes, which he tells was in obedience to an oracle, that commanded him to ſeek out that iſland; which, inſtead of telling us its name, Pindar, in a more poetical manner, characterizes by relating of it ſome legendary ſtories (if I may ſo ſpeak) that were peculiar to the Iſle of Rhodes; ſuch as the Golden Shower, and the occaſion of Apollo's chuſing that iſland for himſelf; both which ſtories he relates at large with ſuch a flame of Poetry, as ſhews his imagination to have been extremely heated and elevated with his ſubjects. Neither does he ſeem to cool in the ſhort account that he gives, in the next place, of the paſſion of Apollo for the Nymph Rhodos, from whom the iſland received its name, and from whom were deſcended its original inhabitants (whom juſt before the Poet therefore called the ſons of Apollo): and particularly the three brothers, Camirus, Lindus, and Jalyſus; who divided that country into three kingdoms, and built the three principal cities which retained their names. In this iſland Tlepolemus (ſays the Poet, returning to the ſtory of that hero) found reſt, and a period to all his misfortunes, and at length grew into ſuch eſteem with the Rhodians, that they worſhiped him as a God, appointing ſacri-

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sacrifices to him, and instituting games in his honour. The mention of those games naturally brings back the Poet to Diagoras; and gives him occasion, from the two victories obtained by Diagoras in those games, to enumerate all the prizes won by that famous conqueror in all the games of Greece: after which enumeration, he begs of Jupiter, in a solemn prayer, to grant Diagoras the love of his country, and the admiration of all the world, as a reward for the many virtues for which he and his family had always been distinguished, and for which their country had so often triumphed: and then, as if he had been a witness of the extravagant transports of the Rhodians (to which, not the festival only occasioned by the triumphal entry of their countryman, and the glory reflected upon them by his victories, but much more the flattering and extraordinary eulogiums bestowed upon the whole nation in this Ode, might have given birth), the Poet on a sudden changes his hand, and checks their pride by a moral reflection on the vicissitude of fortune, with which he exhorts them to moderation, and so concludes.

HEROIC STANZAS.

I.

AS when a father in the golden vase,
The pride and glory of his wealthy stores,
—— his lov'd daughter's nuptial torch to grace,
eyard's purple dews profusely pours;

II. Then

II.

Then to his lips the foaming chalice rears,
With bleſſings hallow'd, and auſpicious vows,
And, mingling with the draught tranſporting tears,
On the young bridegroom the rich gift beſtows;

III.

The precious earneſt of eſteem ſincere,
Of friendly union and connubial love:
The bridal train the ſacred pledge revere,
And round the youth in ſprightly meaſures move.

IV.

He to his home the valued preſent bears,
The grace and ornament of future feaſts;
Where, as his father's bounty he declares,
Wonder ſhall ſeize the gratulating gueſts.

V.

Thus on the valiant, on the ſwift, and ſtrong,
Caſtalia's genuine nectar I beſtow;
And, pouring forth the Muſe-deſcended ſong,
Bid to their praiſes the rich numbers flow.

VI.

Grateful to them reſounds th' harmonick Ode,
The gift of friendſhip and the pledge of fame.
Happy the mortal, whom th' Aonian God
Chears with the muſick of a glorious name!

VII.

The Muſe her piercing glances throws around,
And quick diſcovers every worthy deed:
And now ſhe wakes the lyre's inchanting ſound,
Now fills with various ſtrains the vocal reed:

VIII. But

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VIII.

But here each inſtrument of ſong divine,
The vocal reed and lyre's enchanting ſtring,
She tunes; and bids their harmony combine
Thee, and thy Rhodes, Diagoras, to ſing;

IX.

Thee and thy country, native of the flood,
Which from bright Rhodos draws her honour'd name,
Fair nymph, whoſe charms ſubdued the Delphic God,
Fair blooming daughter of the Cyprian dame:

X.

To ſing thy triumphs in th' Olympick ſand,
Where Alpheus ſaw thy giant-temples crown'd;
Fam'd Pythia too proclaim'd thy conquering hand,
Where ſweet Caſtalia's myſtic currents ſound.

XI.

Nor Damagetus will I paſs unſung,
Thy ſire, the friend of Juſtice and of Truth;
From noble anceſtors whoſe lineage ſprung,
The chiefs who led to Rhodes the Argive youth.

XII.

There near to Aſia's wide-extended ſtrand,
Where jutting Embolus the waves divides,
In three diviſions they they poſſeſs'd the land,
Enthron'd amid the hoarſe-reſounding tides.

XIII.

To their deſcendants will I tune my lyre,
The offspring of Alcides bold and ſtrong;
And from Tlepolemus, their common ſire,
Deduce the national hiſtorick ſong.

XIV. Tlepole-

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XIV.

Tlepolemus of great Alcides came,
The fruits of fair Aſtydameïa's love,
Jove-born Amyntor got the Argive dame:
So either lineage is deriv'd from Jove.

XV.

But wrapt in error is the human mind,
And human bliſs is ever inſecure:
Know we what fortune yet remains behind?
Know we how long the preſent ſhall endure?

XVI.

For lo! the * founder of the Rhodian ſtate,
Who from Saturnian Jove his being drew,
While his fell boſom ſwell'd with vengeful hate,
The baſtard-brother of Alcmena ſlew.

XVII.

With his rude mace, in fair Tiryntha's walls,
Tlepolemus inflicts the horrid wound:
Ev'n at his mother's door Licymnius falls,
Yet warm from her embrace, and bites the ground.

XVIII.

Paſſion may oft the wiſeſt heart ſurprize:
Conſcious and trembling for the murderous deed,
To Delphi's Oracle the hero flies,
Solicitous to learn what Heaven decreed.

XIX. Hi-

* Tlepolemus.

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XIX.

Him bright-hair'd Phœbus, from his odorous fane,
Bade set his flying sails from Lerna's shore,
And, in the bosom of the Eastern Main,
That sea-girt region hasten to explore;

XX.

That blissful island, where a wonderous cloud
Once rain'd, at Jove's command, a golden shower;
What time, assisted by the Lemnian God,
The King of Heaven brought forth the Virgin Power.

XXI.

By Vulcan's art the father's teeming head
Was open'd wide, and forth impetuous sprung,
And shouted fierce and loud, the Warrior Maid:
Old Mother Earth and Heaven affrighted rung.

XXII.

Then Hyperion's son, pure fount of day,
Did to his children the strange tale reveal:
He warn'd them strait the sacrifice to slay,
And worship the young Power with earliest zeal.

XXIII.

So would they sooth the mighty father's mind,
Pleas'd with the honours to his daughter paid;
And so propitious ever would they find
Minerva, warlike, formidable maid.

XXIV.

On staid precaution, vigilant and wise,
[illegible]rtue and true happiness depend;
[illegible]livion's darkening clouds arise,
[illegible]n the destin'd scope our purpose bend.

XXV. The

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XXV.

The Rhodians, mindful of their ſire's behеſt,
Strait in the citadel an altar rear'd;
But with imperfect rites the power addreſs'd,
And without fire their ſacrifice prepar'd.

XXVI.

Yet Jove approving o'er th' aſſembly ſpread
A yellow cloud, that dropp'd with golden dews;
While in their opening hearts the blue-ey'd maid
Deign'd her celeſtial ſcience to infuſe.

XXVII.

Thence in all arts the ſons of Rhodes excel,
Though beſt their forming hands the chiſſel guide;
This in each ſtreet the breathing marbles tell,
The ſtranger's wonder, and the city's pride.

XXVIII.

Great praiſe the works of Rhodian artiſts find,
Yet to their heavenly miſtreſs much they owe;
Since art and learning cultivate the mind,
And make the ſeeds of genius quicker grow.

XXIX.

Some ſay, that when by lot th' immortal gods
With Jove theſe earthly regions did divide,
All undiſcover'd lay Phœbean Rhodes,
Whelm'd deep beneath the ſalt Carpathian tide;

XXX.

That, abſent on his courſe, the God of Day
By all the heavenly ſynod was forgot,
Who, his inceſſant labours to repay,
Nor land nor ſea to Phœbus did allot;

XXXI. Th

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XXXI.

That Jove reminded would again renew
Th' unjuſt partition, but the God deny'd;
And ſaid, beneath yon hoary ſurge I view
An iſle emerging through the briny tide:

XXXII.

A region pregnant with the fertile ſeed
Of plants, and herbs, and fruits, and foodful grain;
Each verdant hill unnumber'd flocks ſhall feed;
Unnumber'd men poſſeſs each flowery plain.

XXXIII.

Then ſtrait to Lacheſis he gave command,
Who binds in golden cauls her jetty hair;
He bade the fatal ſiſter ſtretch her hand,
And by the Stygian rivers bade her ſwear;

XXXIV.

Swear to confirm the Thunderer's decree,
Which to his rule that fruitful iſland gave,
When from the ouzy bottom of the ſea
Her head ſhe rear'd above the Lycian wave.

XXXV.

The fatal ſiſter ſwore, nor ſwore in vain;
Nor did the tongue of Delphi's Prophet err;
Up-ſprung the blooming iſland through the main;
And Jove on Phœbus did the boon confer.

XXXVI.

In this fam'd iſle, the radiant fire of light,
The god whoſe reins the fiery ſteeds obey,
Fair Rhodos ſaw, and, kindling at the ſight,
Seiz'd, and by force enjoy'd the beauteous prey:

XXXVII. From

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XXXVII.

From whoſe divine embraces ſprung a race
Of mortals, wiſeſt of all human-kind;
Seven ſons, endow'd with every noble grace;
The noble graces of a ſapient mind.

XXXVIII.

Of theſe Ialyſus and Lindus came,
Who with Camirus ſhar'd the Rhodian lands;
Apart they reign'd, and ſacred to his name
Apart each brother's royal city ſtands.

XXXIX.

Here a ſecure retreat from all his woes
Aſtydameia's hapleſs offſpring found;
Here, like a God in undiſturb'd repoſe,
And like a God with heavenly honours crown'd.

XL.

His prieſts and blazing altars he ſurveys,
And hecatombs, that feed the odorous flame;
With games, memorial of his deathleſs praiſe;
Where twice, Diagoras, unmatch'd in fame.

XLI.

Twice on thy head the livid poplar ſhone,
Mix'd with the darkſome pine, that binds the brows
Of Iſthmian victors, and the Nemean crown,
And every palm that Attica beſtows.

XLII.

Diagoras th' Arcadian vaſe obtain'd;
Argos to him adjudg'd her brazen ſhield;
His mighty hands the Theban tripod gain'd,
And bore the prize from each Bœotian field.

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XLIII.

Six times in rough Ægina he prevail'd;
As oft Pellene's robe of honour won;
And ſtill at Megara in vain aſſail'd,
He with his name hath fill'd the victor's ſtone.

XLIV.

O thou, who, high on Atabyrius thron'd,
Seeſt from his ſummits all this happy iſle,
By thy protection be my labours crown'd;
Vouchſafe, Saturnius, on my verſe to ſmile!

XLV.

And grant to him, whoſe virtue is my theme,
Whoſe valiant heart th' Olympick wreaths proclaim,
At home his country's favour and eſteem,
Abroad, eternal, univerſal fame.

XLVI.

For well to thee Diagoras is known;
Ne'er to injuſtice have his paths declin'd:
Nor from his ſires degenerates the ſon;
Whoſe precepts and examples fire his mind.

XLVII.

Then from obſcurity preſerve a race,
Who to their country joy and glory give;
Their country, that in them views every grace,
Which from their great forefathers they receive.

XLVIII.

Yet as the gales of Fortune various blow,
To-day tempeſtuous, and to-morrow fair,
Bounds, ye Rhodians, let your tranſports know;
Ups to-morrow comes a ſtorm of care.

THE

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THE ELEVENTH OLYMPICK ODE.

This Ode is inſcribed to Ageſidamus of Locris, who, in the Seventy-fourth Olympiad, obtained the victory in the exerciſe of the Cæſtus, and in the claſs of boys.

The preceding Ode in the original is inſcribed to the ſame perſon; and in that we learn, that Pindar had for a long time promiſed Ageſidamus an Ode upon his victory, which he at length paid him, acknowledging himſelf to blame for having been ſo long in his debt. To make him ſome amends for having delayed payment ſo long, he ſent him by way of intereſt together with the preceding Ode, which is of ſome length, the ſhort one that is here tranſlated, and which in the Greek title is for that reaſon ſtyled τόκος or intereſt.

ARGUMENT.

THE Poet, by two compariſons, with which he begins his Ode, inſinuates how acceptable to ſucceſsful merit thoſe ſongs of triumph are, which give ſtability and duration to their fame: then declaring that theſe ſongs are due to the Olympick Conquerors, he proceeds to celebrate the victory of Ageſidamus, and the praiſes of the Locrians, his countrymen, whom he commmends for their having been always reputed a brave, wiſe, and hoſpitable nation; from whence he inſinuates, that their virtues being here-

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ditary and innate, there was no more likelihood of their departing from them, than there was of the fox and lion's changing their natures.

STROPHE.

TO wind-bound mariners moſt welcome blow
The breezy zephyrs through the whiſtling ſhrouds:
Moſt welcome to the thirſty mountains flow
Soft ſhowers, the pearly daughters of the clouds;
And when on virtuous toils the gods beſtow
Succeſs, moſt welcome ſound mellifluous odes,
Whoſe numbers ratify the voice of Fame,
And to illuſtrious worth inſure a laſting name.

ANTISTROPHE.

Such fame, ſuperior to the hoſtile dart
Of canker'd envy, Piſa's Chiefs attends.
Fain would my Muſe th' immortal boon impart,
Th' immortal boon which from high Heaven deſcends.
And now inſpir'd by Heaven thy valiant heart,
Ageſidamus, ſhe to Fame commends:
Now adds the ornament of tuneful praiſe,
And decks thy olive-crown with ſweetly-ſounding lays.

EPODE.

But while thy bold atchievements I rehearſe,
Thy youthful victory in Piſa's ſand,
With thee partaking in the friendly verſe
Not unregarded ſhall thy Locris ſtand.

Then

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Then haſte, ye Muſes, join the choral band
Of feſtive youths upon the Locrian plain;
To an unciviliz'd and ſavage land
Think not I now invite your virgin train,
Where barbarous ignorance and foul diſdain
Of ſocial Virtue's hoſpitable lore
Prompts the unmanner'd and inhuman ſwain
To drive the ſtranger from his churliſh door.
A nation ſhall ye find, renown'd of yore
For martial valour and for worthy deeds;
Rich in a vaſt and unexhauſted ſtore
Of innate wiſdom, whoſe prolific ſeeds
Spring in each age. So Nature's laws require:
And the great laws of Nature ne'er expire.
Unchang'd the lion's valiant race remains,
And all his father's wiles the youthful fox retains.

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THE TWELFTH OLYMPICK ODE.

This Ode is inſcribed to Ergoteles the Son of Philanor of Himera, who, in the Seventy-ſeventh Olympiad, gained the prize in the Foot-Race called Dolichos or the Long Courſe.

ARGUMENT.

Ergoteles was originally of Crete, but being driven from thence by the fury of a prevailing faction, he retired to Himera, a town of Sicily, where he was honourably received, and admitted to the freedom of the city; after which he had the happineſs to obtain, what the Greeks eſteemed the higheſt pitch of glory, the Olympick Crown. Pauſanias ſays he gained two Olympick Crowns; and the ſame number in each of the other three ſacred Games, the Pythian, Iſthmian, and Nemean. From theſe remarkable viciſſitudes of Fortune in the life of Ergoteles, Pindar takes occaſion to addreſs himſelf to that powerful directreſs of all human affairs, imploring her protection for Himera, the adopted country of Ergoteles. Then, after deſcribing in general terms the univerſal influence of that deity upon all the actions of mankind, the uncertainty of events, and the vanity of Hope, ever fluctuating in igno-

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ignorance and error, he aſſigns a reaſon for that vanity, viz. That the gods have not given to mortal men any certain evidence of their future fortunes, which often happen to be the very reverſe both of their hopes and fears. Thus, ſays he, it happened to Ergoteles, whoſe very misfortunes were to him the occaſion of happineſs and glory; ſince, had he not been baniſhed from his country, he had probably paſſed his life in obſcurity, and waſted in domeſtick broils and quarrels that ſtrength and activity, which his more peaceful ſituation at Himera enabled him to improve, and employ for the obtaining the Olympick crown.

This Ode, one of the ſhorteſt, is, at the ſame time, in its order and connection, the cleareſt and moſt compact of any to be met with in Pindar.

STROPHE.

DAUGHTER of Eleutherian Jove,
To thee my ſupplications I prefer!
For potent Himera my ſuit I move;
Protectreſs fortune, hear!
Thy deity along the pathleſs main
In her wild courſe the rapid veſſel guides;
Rules the fierce conflict on th' embattled plain,
And in deliberating ſtates preſides.
Toſs'd by thy uncertain gale
On the ſeas of error ſail

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Human hopes, now mounting high
On the ſwelling ſurge of joy;
Now with unexpected woe
Sinking to the depths below.

ANTISTROPHE.

For ſure preſage of things to come
None yet on mortals have the gods beſtow'd;
Nor of futurity's impervious gloom
Can wiſdom pierce the cloud.
Oft our moſt ſanguine views th' event deceives,
And veils in ſudden grief the ſmiling ray:
Oft, when with woe the mournful boſom heaves,
Caught in a ſtorm of anguiſh and diſmay,
Paſs ſome fleeting moments by,
All at once the tempeſts fly:
Inſtant ſhifts the clouded ſcene;
Heaven renews its ſmiles ſerene;
And on Joy's untroubled tides
Smooth to port the veſſel glides.

EPODE.

* Son of Philanor! in the ſecret ſhade
Thus had thy ſpeed unknown to fame decay'd;
Thus, like the † creſted bird of Mars, at home
Engag'd in foul domeſtick jars,
And waſted with inteſtine wars,

Inglorious

* Ergoteles. † The cock.

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Inglorious hadſt thou ſpent thy vigorous bloom;
Had not ſedition's civil broils
Expell'd thee from thy native Crete,
And driven thee with more glorious toils.
Th' Olympiack crown in Piſa's plain to meet.
With olive now, with Pythian laurels grac'd,
And the dark chaplets of the Iſthmian pine,
In Himera's adopted city plac'd,
To all, Ergoteles, thy honours ſhine,
And raiſe her luſtre by imparting thine.

THE

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THE FOURTEENTH OLYMPICK ODE.

This Ode is inſcribed to Aſophicus, the Son of Cleodemus of Orchomenus; who, in the Seventy-ſixth Olympiad, gained the victory in the ſimple Foot-Race, and in the Claſs of Boys.

ARGUMENT.

ORCHOMENUS, a city of Bœotia, and the country of the victor Aſophicus, being under the protection of the Graces, her tutelary deities, to them Pindar addreſſes this Ode; which was probably ſung in the very temple of thoſe goddeſſes, at a ſacrifice offered by Aſophicus on occaſion of his victory. The Poet begins this invocation with ſtiling the Graces queens of Orchomenus, and guardians of the children of Minyas, the firſt king of that city; whoſe fertile territories, he ſays, were by lot aſſigned to their protection. Then, after deſcribing in general the properties and operations of theſe deities, both in earth and heaven, he proceeds to call upon each of them by name to aſſiſt at the ſinging of this Ode; which was made, he tells them, to celebrate the victory of Aſophicus, in the glory of which Orchomenus had her ſhare. Then addreſſing himſelf to Echo, a nymph that formerly reſided on the banks of Cephiſus, a river of that country,

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country, he charges her to repair to the manſion of Proſerpine, and impart to Cleodemus, the father of Aſophicus (who from hence appears to have been dead at that time) the happy news of his ſon's victory; and ſo concludes.

MONOSTROPHAICK.

STROHPE I.

YE powers, o'er all the flowery meads,
Where deep Cephiſus rolls his lucid tide,
Allotted to preſide,
And haunt the plains renown'd for beauteous ſteeds,
Queens of Orchomenus the fair,
And ſacred guardians of the ancient line
Of Minyas divine,
Hear, O ye Graces, and regard my prayer!
All that 's ſweet and pleaſing here
Mortals from your hands receive;
Splendor ye and fame confer,
Genius, wit, and beauty give.
Nor, without your ſhining train,
Ever on th' æthereal plain
In harmonious meaſures move
The celeſtial choirs above;
When the figur'd dance they lead,
Or the nectar'd banquet ſpread.
But with thrones immortal grac'd,
And by Pythian Phœbus plac'd,

Ordering

Ordering through the bleſt abodes
All the ſplendid works of gods,
Sit the ſiſters in a ring,
Round the golden-ſhafted king:
And with reverential love
Worſhiping th' Olympian throne,
The majeſtick brow of Jove
With unfading honours crown.

STROPHE II.

Aglaia, graceful virgin, hear!
And thou, Euphroſyna, whoſe ear
Delighted liſtens to the warbled ſtrain!
Bright daughters of Olympian Jove,
The beſt, the greateſt power above;
With your illuſtrious preſence deign
To grace our choral ſong!
Whoſe notes to victory's glad ſound
In wanton meaſures lightly bound.
Thalia, come along!
Come, tuneful maid! for, lo! my ſtring
With meditated ſkill prepares
In ſoftly ſoothing Lydian airs
Aſopichus to ſing;
Aſopichus, whoſe ſpeed by thee ſuſtain'd
The wreath for his Orchomenus obtain'd.
Go then, ſportive Echo, go,
To the ſable dome below,

Proſerpine's

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Proſerpine's black dome, repair,
There to Cleodemus bear
Tidings of immortal fame:
Tell, how in the rapid game
O'er Piſa's vale his ſon victorious fled;
Tell, for thou ſaw'ſt him bear away
The winged honours of the day;
And deck'd with wreaths of fame his youthful head.

THE

THE FIRST PYTHIAN ODE.

This Ode is inſcribed to Hiero of Ætna, King of Syracuſe, who, in the Twenty-ninth Pythiad, (which anſwers to the ſeventy-eighth Olympiad) gained the victory in the Chariot Race.

ARGUMENT.

THE Poet, addreſſing himſelf in the firſt place to his harp, launches out immediately into a deſcription of the wonderful effects produced in heaven by the inchanting harmony of that divine inſtrument, when played upon by Apollo, and accompanied by the Muſes: theſe effects, ſays he, are to celeſtial minds delight and rapture; but the contrary to the wicked, who cannot hear, without horror, this heavenly muſick. Having mentioned the wicked, he falls into an account of the puniſhment of Typhœus, an impious giant; who, having preſumed to defy Jupiter, was by him caſt into Tartarus, and then chained under Mount Ætna, whoſe fiery eruptions he aſcribes to this giant, whom he therefore ſtiles Vulcanian Monſter. The deſcription of theſe eruptions of Mount Ætna, he cloſes with a ſhort prayer to Jupiter, who had a temple upon that mountain, and from thence paſſes to, what indeed is more properly the ſubject of this Ode, the Pythian victory of Hiero. This part of the Poem is connected with what went before by the means of Ætna, a city built by Hiero, and

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and named after the mountain in whoſe neighbourhood it ſtood. Hiero had ordered himſelf to be ſtyled of Ætna by the herald who proclaimed his victory in the Pythian Games; from which glorious beginning, ſays Pindar, the happy city preſages to herſelf all kinds of glory and felicity for the future. Then addreſſing himſelf to Apollo, the patron of the Pythian Games, he beſeeches him to make the citizens of Ætna great and happy; all human excellencies being the gifts of heaven. To Hiero, in like manner, he wiſhes felicity and proſperity for the future, not to be diſturbed by the return or remembrance of any paſt afflictions. The toils indeed and troubles which Hiero had undergone, before he and his brother Gelo obtained the ſovereignty of Syracuſe, having been crowned with ſucceſs, will doubtleſs, ſays Pindar, recur often to his memory with great delight: and then taking notice of the condition of Hiero, who, it ſeems, being at that time troubled with the ſtone, was carried about in the army in a litter, or chariot, he compares him to Philoctetes: this hero, having been wounded in the foot by one of Hercules's arrows, ſtaid in Lemnos to get cured of his wound; but it being decreed by the Fates, that Troy ſhould not be taken without thoſe arrows, of which Philoctetes had the poſſeſſion, the Greeks fetched him from Lemnos, lame and wounded as he was, and carried him to the ſiege. As Hiero reſembled Philoctetes in one point, may he alſo, adds the Poet, reſemble him in another, and recover

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cover his health by the assistance of a divinity. Then addressing himself to Dinomenes, the son of Hiero, whom that prince intended to make king of Ætna, he enters into an account of the colony, which Hiero had settled in that city: the people of this colony being orignally descended from Sparta, were, at their own request, governed by the laws of that famous commonwealth. To this account Pindar subjoins a prayer to Jupiter, imploring him to grant that both the king and people of Ætna may, by answerable deeds, maintain the glory and splendor of their race; and that Hiero, and his son Diomenes, taught to govern by the precepts of his father, may be able to dispose their minds to peace and unity. For this purpose, continues he, do thou, O Jupiter, prevent the Carthaginians and the Tuscans from invading Sicily any more, by recalling to their minds the great losses they had lately sustained from the valour of Hiero and his brothers; into a more particular detail of whose courage and virtue, Pindar insinuates he would gladly enter, was he not afraid of being too prolix and tedious; a fault which is apt to breed in the reader satiety and disgust; and though, continues he, excessive fame produces often the same effects in envious minds, yet do not thou, O Hiero! upon that consideration, omit doing any great or good action; it being far better to be envied than to be pitied. With this, and some precepts useful to all kings in general, and others more peculiarly adapted to the temple of Hiero, whom, as

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he was somewhat inclined to avarice, he encourages to acts of generosity and munificence, from the consideration of the fame accruing to the princes of that character, and the infamy redounding to tyrants, he concludes; winding up all with observing, that the first of all human blessings consists in being virtuous; the second in being praised; and that he, who has the happiness to enjoy both these at the same time, is arrived at the highest point of earthly felicity.

DECADE I.

HAIL, golden lyre! whose heaven-invented string
To Phœbus and the black-hair'd Nine belongs;
Who in sweet chorus round their tuneful king
Mix with thy sounding chords their sacred songs.
The dance, gay queen of pleasure, thee attends;
Thy jocund strains her listening feet inspire:
And each melodious tongue its voice suspends
Till thou, great leader of the heavenly quire,
With wanton art preluding giv'st the sign —
Swells the full concert then with harmony divine.

DECADE II.

Then, of their streaming lightnings all disarm'd,
The smouldering thunderbolts of Jove expire:
Then, by the musick of thy Numbers charm'd,
The birds' fierce monarch * drops his vengeful ire;

O Perch'd

* The eagle.

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Perch'd on the ſceptre of th' Olympian king,
The thrilling darts of harmony he feels;
And indolently hangs his rapid wing,
While gentle ſleep his cloſing eyelid ſeals;
And o'er his heaving limbs in looſe array
To every balmy gale the ruffling feathers play.

DECADE III.

Ev'n Mars, ſtern god of violence and war,
Soothes with thy lulling ſtrains his furious breaſt,
And, driving from his heart each bloody care,
His pointed lance conſigns to peaceful reſt.
Nor leſs enraptur'd each immortal mind
Owns the ſoft influence of inchanting ſong,
When, in melodious ſymphony combin'd,
Thy ſon, Latona, and the tuneful throng
Of Muſes, ſkill'd in wiſdom's deepeſt lore,
The ſubtle powers of verſe and harmony explore.

DECADE IV.

But they, on earth, or the devouring main,
Whom righteous Jove with deteſtation views,
With envious horror hear the heavenly ſtrain,
Exil'd from praiſe, from virtue, and the Muſe.
Such is Typhœus, impious foe of gods,
Whoſe hundred-headed form Cilicia's cave
Once foſter'd in her infamous abodes;
Till daring with preſumptuous arms to brave
The might of thundering Jove, ſubdued he fell,
Hurl'd in the horrid dungeons of profoundeſt hell.

DECADE

DECADE V.

Now under ſulphurous Cuma's ſea-bound coaſt,
And vaſt Sicilia lies his ſhaggy breaſt;
By ſnowy Ætna, nurſe of endleſs froſt,
The pillar'd prop of heaven, for ever preſs'd:
Forth from whoſe nitrous caverns iſſuing riſe
Pure liquid fountains of tempeſtuous fire,
And veil in ruddy miſts the noon-day ſkies,
While wrapt in ſmoke the eddying flames aſpire,
Or gleaming through the night with hideous roar
Far o'er the reddening main huge rocky fragments pour.

DECADE VI.

But he, Vulcanian Monſter, to the clouds
The fierceſt, hotteſt inundations throws,
While, with the burthen of incumbent woods
And Ætna's gloomy cliffs o'erwhelm'd, he glows.
There on his flinty bed out-ſtretch'd he lies,
Whoſe pointed rock his toſſing carcaſe wounds:
There with diſmay he ſtrikes beholding eyes,
Or frights the diſtant ear with horrid ſounds.
O ſave us from thy wrath, Sicilian Jove!
Thou, that here reign'ſt, ador'd in Ætna's ſacred grove!

DECADE VII.

Ætna, fair forehead of this fruitful land!
Whoſe borrow'd name adorns the royal town,
Rais'd by illuſtrious Hiero's generous hand,
And render'd glorious with his high renown.

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By Pythian heralds were her praiſes ſung,
When Hiero triumph'd in the duſty courſe,
When ſweet Caſtalia with applauſes rung,
And glorious laurels crown'd the conquering horſe.
The happy city for her future days
Preſages hence increaſe of victory and praiſe.

DECADE VIII.

Thus when the mariners to proſperous winds,
The port forſaking, ſpread their ſwelling ſails;
The fair departure chears their jocund minds
With pleaſing hopes of favourable gales,
While o'er the dangerous deſarts of the main,
To their lov'd country they purſue their way.
Ev'n ſo, Apollo, thou, whom Lycia's plain,
Whom Delus, and Caſtalia's ſprings obey,
Theſe hopes regard, and Ætna's glory raiſe
With valiant ſons, triumphant ſteeds, and heavenly lays!

DECADE IX.

For human virtue from the gods proceeds;
They the wiſe mind beſtow'd, and ſmooth'd the tongue
With elocution, and for mighty deeds
The nervous arm with manly vigour ſtrung.
All theſe are Hiero's: theſe to rival lays
Call forth the Bard: ariſe then, Muſe, and ſpeed
To this contention; ſtrive in Hiero's praiſe,
Nor fear thy efforts ſhall his worth exceed;
Within the lines of truth ſecure to throw,
Thy dart ſhall ſtill ſurpaſs each vain attempting foe.

DECADE

DECADE X.

So may ſucceeding ages, as they roll,
Great Hiero ſtill in wealth and bliſs maintain,
And, joyous health recalling, on his ſoul
Oblivion pour of life-conſuming pain.
Yet may thy memory with ſweet delight
The various dangers and the toils recount,
Which in inteſtine wars and bloody fight
Thy patient virtue, Hiero, did ſurmount;
What time, by heaven above all Grecians crown'd,
The prize of ſovereign ſway with thee thy * brother found.

DECADE XI.

Then like the ſon of Pæan didſt thou war,
Smit with the arrows of a ſore diſeaſe;
While, as along ſlow rolls thy ſickly dar,
Love and amaze the haughtieſt boſoms ſeize.
In Lemnos pining with th' envenom'd wound
The ſon of Pæan, Philoctetes, lay:
There, after tedious queſt, the heroes found,
And bore the limping archer thence away;
By whom fell Priam's towers (ſo fate ordain'd)
And the long harraſs'd Greeks their wiſh'd repoſe obtain'd.

DECADE XII.

May Hiero too, like Pæan's ſon, receive
Recover'd vigour from celeſtial hands!
And may the healing god proceed to give
The power to gain whate'er his wiſh demands.

* Gelo.

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But now, O Muſe, addreſs thy ſounding lays
To young Dinomenes, his virtuous heir.
Sing to Dinomenes, his father's praiſe;
His father's praiſe ſhall glad his filial ear.
For him hereafter ſhalt thou touch the ſtring,
And chant in friendly ſtrains fair Ætna's future king.

DECADE XIII.

Hiero for him th' illuſtrious city rear'd,
And fill'd with ſons of Greece her ſtately towers,
Where, by the free-born citizen rever'd,
The Spartan laws exert their virtuous powers.
For by the ſtatutes, which their fathers gave,
Still muſt the reſtive Dorian youth be led;
Who dwelling once on cold Eurotas' wave,
Where proud Täygetus exalts his head,
From the great ſtock of Hercules divine
And warlike Pamphilus deriv'd their noble line.

DECADE XIV.

Theſe, from Theſſalian Pindus ruſhing down,
The walls of fam'd Amyclæ once poſſeſs'd,
And, rich in fortune's gifts and high renown,
Dwelt near the twins of Leda, while they preſs'd
Their milky courſers, and the paſtures o'er
Of neighbouring Argos rang'd, in arms ſupreme.
To king and people on the flowery ſhore
Of lucid Amena, Sicilian ſtream,
Grant the like fortune, Jove, with like deſert
The ſplendor of their race and glory to aſſert.

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DECADE XV.

And do thou aid Sicilia's hoary Lord
To form and rule his ſon's obedient mind;
And ſtill in golden chains of ſweet accord,
And mutual peace the friendly people bind,
Then grant, O Son of Saturn, grant my prayer!
The bold Phœnician on his ſhore detain;
And may the hardy Tuſcan never dare
To vex with clamorous war Sicilia's main;
Remembering Hiero, how on Cuma's coaſt
Wreck'd by his ſtormy arms their groaning fleets were loſt.

DECADE XVI.

What terrors! what deſtruction them aſſail'd!
Hurl'd from their riven decks what numbers dy'd!
When o'er their might Sicilia's Chief prevail'd,
Their youth o'erwhelming in the foamy tide;
Greece from impending ſervitude to ſave.
Thy favour, glorious Athens! to acquire,
Would I record the Salaminian wave
Fam'd in thy triumphs: and my tuneful lyre
To Sparta's ſons with ſweeteſt praiſe ſhould tell,
Beneath Cithæron's ſhade what Mediſh archers fell.

DECADE XVII.

But on fair Himera's wide-water'd ſhores
Thy ſons, Dinomenes, my lyre demand,
To grace their virtues with the various ſtores
Of ſacred verſe, and ſing th' illuſtrious band

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Of valiant brothers, who from Carthage won
The glorious meed of conqueſt, deathleſs praiſe.
A pleaſing theme! but cenſure's dreaded frown
Compels me to contract my ſpreading lays.
In verſe conciſeneſs pleaſes every gueſt,
While each impatient blames and loaths a tedious feaſt.

DECADE XVIII.

Nor leſs diſtaſteful is exceſſive fame
To the ſour palate of the envious mind;
Who hears with grief his neighbour's goodly name,
And hates the fortune that he ne'er ſhall find.
Yet in thy virtue, Hiero, perſevere!
Since to be envied is a nobler fate
Than to be pitied: Let ſtrict Juſtice ſteer
With equitable hand the helm of ſtate,
And arm thy tongue with truth: O King, beware
Of every ſtep! a Prince can never lightly err.

DECADE XIX.

O'er many nations art thou ſet, to deal
The goods of Fortune with impartial hand;
And, ever watchful of the public weal,
Unnumber'd witneſſes around thee ſtand.
Then, would thy virtuous ear for ever feaſt
On the ſweet melody of well-earn'd fame,
In generous purpoſes confirm thy breaſt,
Nor dread expences that will grace thy name;
Scorning ſordid and unprincely gain,
Thy bounteous ſails, and launch into the Main.

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DECADE XX.

When in the mouldering urn the monarch lies,
His fame in lively characters remains,
Or grav'd in monumental hiſtories,
Or deck'd and painted in Aonian ſtrains.
Thus freſh, and fragrant, and immortal, blooms
The virtue, Croeſus, of thy gentle mind:
While fate to infamy and hatred dooms
Sicilia's tyrant, ſcorn of human kind;
Whoſe ruthleſs boſom ſwell'd with cruel pride,
When in his brazen bull the broiling wretches dy'd.

DECADE XXI.

Him therefore nor in ſweet ſociety
The generous youth converſing ever name;
Nor with the harp's delightful melody
Mingle his odious inharmonious fame.
The firſt, the greateſt bliſs on man conferr'd
Is, in the acts of virtue to excel;
The ſecond, to obtain their high reward,
The ſoul-exalting praiſe of doing well.
Who both theſe lots attains, is bleſs'd indeed,
Since Fortune here below can give no richer meed.

THE

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THE FIRST NEMEAN ODE.

This Ode is inscribed to Chromius of Ætna (a city of Sicily) who gained the victory in the Chariot-Race, in the Nemean Games.

ARGUMENT.

FROM the praises of Ortygia (an island near Sicily, and part of the city of Syracuse, to which it was joined by a bridge) Pindar passes to the subject or occasion of this Ode, viz. the Victory obtained by Chromius in the Nemean Games; which, as it was the first of that kind gained by him, the Poet styles the basis of his future fame, laid by the co-operation of the Gods, who assisted and seconded his divine virtues; and, adds he, if Fortune continues to be favourable, he may arrive at the highest summit of glory: by which is meant chiefly, though not solely, the gaining more prizes in the Great or Sacred Games (particularly the Olympick), where the Muses constantly attend to celebrate and record the Conquerors. From thence, after a short digression to the general praise of Sicily, he comes to an enumeration of the particular virtues of Chromius, viz. his hospitality, liberality, prudence in council, and courage in war. Then, returning to the Nemean Victory, he takes occasion from so auspicious a beginning, to promise Chromius a large increase of glory, in like manner

as

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as Tireſias, the famous Poet and Prophet of Thebes (the country of Pindar) upon viewing the firſt exploit of Hercules, which was killing in his cradle the two ſerpents ſent by Juno to devour him, foretold the ſubſequent atchievements of that hero; and the great reward he ſhould receive for all his labours, by being admitted into the number of the Gods, and married to Hebe; with which ſtory he concludes the Ode.

STROPHE I.

SISTER of Delos! pure abode
Of Virgin Cynthia, Goddeſs of the Chace!
In whoſe receſſes reſts th' emerging flood
Of Alpheus, breathing from his amorous race!
Divine Ortygia! to thy name
The Muſe preluding tunes her ſtrings,
Pleas'd with the ſweet preamble of thy fame,
To uſher in the verſe, that ſings
Thy triumphs, Chromius; while Sicilian Jove
Hears with delight through Ætna's ſounding grove
The gratulations of the hymning choir,
Whom thy victorious carr and Nemea's palms inſpire.

ANTISTROPHE I.

The baſis of his future praiſe
Aſſiſted by the Gods hath Chromius laid;
And to its height the towering pile may raiſe,
If Fortune lends her favourable aid:

Assur'd that all th' Aonian train
Their wonted friendship will afford,
Who with delight frequent the lifted plain,
The toils of Virtue to record.
Mean time around this isle, harmonious Muse!
The brightest beams of shining verse diffuse:
This fruitful island, with whose flowery pride
Heaven's awful King endow'd great Pluto's beauteous bride.

EPODE I.

Sicilia with transcendent plenty crown'd
Jove to Proserpina consign'd;
Then with a nod his solemn promise bound,
Still farther to enrich her fertile shores
With peopled cities, stately towers,
And sons in arts and arms refin'd;
Skill'd to the dreadful works of war
The thundering steed to train;
Or mounted on the whirling carr
Olympia's all-priz'd olive to obtain.—
Abundant is my theme; nor need I wrong
The fair occasion with a flattering song.

STROPHE II.

To Chromius no unwelcome guest
I come, high sounding my Dircæan chord;
Who for his Poet hath prepar'd the feast,
And spread with luxury his friendly board,

For

For never from his generous gate
Unentertain'd the ſtranger flies.
While Envy's ſcorching flame, that blaſts the great,
Quench'd with his flowing bounty, dies.
But Envy ill becomes the human mind;
Since various parts to various men aſſign'd
All to perfection and to praiſe will lead,
Would each thoſe paths purſue, which Nature bids him tread.

ANTISTROPHE II.

In action thus heroick might,
In council ſhines the mind ſagacious, wiſe,
Which to the future caſts her piercing ſight,
And ſees the train of conſequences riſe.
With either talent Chromius bleſt
Suppreſſes not his active powers.
I hate the miſer, whoſe unſocial breaſt
Locks from the world his uſeleſs ſtores.
Wealth by the bounteous only is enjoy'd,
Whoſe treaſures in diffuſive good employ'd
The rich returns of fame and friends procure;
And 'gainſt a ſad reverſe, a ſafe retreat inſure.

EPODE II.

Thy early virtues, Chromius, deck'd with praiſe,
And theſe firſt-fruits of Fame inſpire
The Muſe to promiſe for thy future days
A large increaſe of merit and renown.
So when of old Jove's mighty ſon,
Worthy his great immortal ſire,

Forth

Forth from Alcmena's teeming bed
With his twin-brother came,
Safe through life's painful entrance led
To view the dazzling Sun's reviving flame,
Th' imperial cradle Juno quick ſurvey'd,
Where ſlept the twins in ſaffron bands array'd.

STROPHE III.

Then, glowing with immortal rage,
The gold-enthroned Empreſs of the Gods
Her eager thirſt of vengeance to aſſuage,
Strait to her hated rival's curs'd abodes
Bade her vindictive ſerpents haſte.
They through the opening valves with ſpeed
On to the chamber's deep receſſes paſt,
To perpetrate their murderous deed:
And now in knotty mazes to infold
Their deſtin'd prey, on curling ſpires they roll'd,
His dauntleſs brow when young Alcides rear'd,
And for their firſt attempt his infant arms prepar'd.

ANTISTROPHE III.

Faſt by the azure necks he held
And grip'd in either hand his ſcaly foes;
Till from their horrid carcaſſes expell'd,
At length the poiſonous ſoul unwilling flows.
Mean time intolerable dread
Congeal'd each female's curdling blood,
All who, attendant on the genial bed,
Around the languid mother ſtood.

She

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She with diſtracting fear and anguiſh ſtung,
Forth from her ſickly couch impatient ſprung;
Her cumberous robe regardleſs off ſhe threw,
And to protect her child with fondeſt ardour flew.

EPODE III.

But, with her ſhrill, diſtreſsful cries alarm'd,
In ruſh'd each bold Cadmean Lord,
In braſs refulgent, as to battle arm'd;
With them Amphitryon, whoſe tumultuous breaſt
A croud of various cares infeſt:
High brandiſhing his gleaming ſword
With eager, anxious ſtep he came;
A wound ſo near his heart
Shook with diſmay his inmoſt frame,
And rouz'd the active ſpirits in every part.
To our own ſorrows ſerious heed we give;
But for another's woe ſoon ceaſe to grieve.

STROPHE IV.

Amaz'd the trembling father ſtood,
While doubtful pleaſure, mix'd with wild ſurpriſe,
Drove from his troubled heart the vital flood:
His ſon's ſtupendous deed with wondering eyes
He view'd, and how the gracious will
Of Heaven to joy had chang'd his fear
And falſify'd the meſſengers of ill.
Then ſtrait he calls th' unerring ſeer,
Divine Tireſias, whoſe prophetick tongue
Jove's ſacred mandates from the Tripod ſung;
Who then to all th' attentive throng explain'd
What fate th' immortal Gods for Hercules ordain'd.

ANT

ANTISTROPHE IV.

What fell deſpoilers of the land
The Prophet told, what monſters of the Main
Should feel the vengeance of his righteous hand:
What ſavage, proud, pernicious tyrant ſlain
To Hercules ſhould bow his head,
Hurl'd from his arbitrary throne,
Whoſe glittering pomp his curs'd ambition fed,
And made indignant nations groan.
Laſt, when the giant ſons of earth ſhall dare
To wage againſt the gods rebellious war,
Pierc'd by his rapid ſhafts on Phlegra's plain
With duſt their radiant locks the haughty foe ſhall ſtain.

EPODE IV.

Then ſhall his generous toils for ever ceaſe,
With fame, with endleſs life repaid;
With pure tranquillity and heavenly peace:
Then led in triumph to his ſtarry dome,
To grace his ſpouſal bed ſhall come,
In Beauty's glowing bloom array'd,
Immortal Hebe, ever young.
In Jove's auguſt abodes
Then ſhall he hear the bridal ſong;
Then, in the bleſt ſociety of Gods,
The nuptial banquet ſhare, and, rapt in praiſe
And wonder, round the glittering manſion gaze.

THE

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THE ELEVENTH NEMEAN ODE.

This ode is inſcribed to Ariſtagoras, upon occaſion of his entering on his office of Preſident or Governor of the iſland of Tenedos; ſo that, although it is placed among the Nemean Odes, it has no ſort of relation to thoſe games, and is indeed properly an Inauguration-Ode, compoſed to be ſung by a Chorus at the Sacrifices and the Feaſt made by Ariſtagoras and his collegues, in the Town-hall, at the time of their being inveſted with the Magiſtracy, as is evident from many expreſſions in the firſt Strophe and Antiſtrophe.

ARGUMENT.

Pindar opens this Ode with an invocation to Veſta (the Goddeſs who preſided over the Courts of Juſtice, and whoſe ſtatue and altar were for that reaſon placed in the Town-halls, or Prytanæums, as the Greeks called them); beſeeching her to receive favourably Ariſtagoras and his collegues, who were then coming to offer ſacrifices to her, upon their entering on their office of Prytans or Magiſtrates of Tenedos; which office continuing for a year, he begs the Goddeſs to take Ariſtagoras under her protection during that time, and to conduct him to the end of it without trouble or diſgrace. From Ariſtagoras Pindar turns himſelf, in the next place, to his father Arceſilas, whom he pronounces happy, as well upon

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account of his ſon's merit and honour, as upon his own great endowments, and good fortune; ſuch as beauty, ſtrength, courage, riches, and glory reſulting from his many victories in the games. But, leſt he ſhould be too much puffed-up with theſe praiſes, he reminds him at the ſame time of his mortality, and tells him that his cloathing of fleſh is periſhable, and that he muſt ere long be cloathed with earth, the end of all things; and yet, continues he, it is but juſtice to praiſe and celebrate the worthy and deſerving, who from good citizens ought to receive all kinds of honour and commendation; as Ariſtagoras, for inſtance, who hath rendered both himſelf and his country illuſtrious by the many victories he hath obtained, to the number of ſixteen, over the neighbouring youth, in the games exhibited in and about his own country. From whence, ſays the Poet, I conclude he would have come off victorious even in the Pythian and Olympick games, had he not been reſtrained from engaging in thoſe famous liſts by the too timid and cautious love of his parents; upon which he falls into a moral reflection upon the vanity of mens hopes and fears, by the former of which they are oftentimes excited to attempts beyond their ſtrength, which accordingly iſſue in their diſgrace; as, on the other hand, they are frequently reſtrained by unreaſonable and ill-grounded fears, from enterprizes, in which they would, in all probability, have come off with honour. This reflection he applies to Ariſtagoras, by ſaying it was very

eaſy

eaſy to foreſee what ſucceſs he was like to meet with, who both by father and mother was deſcended from a long train of great and valiant men. But here again, with a very artful turn of flattery to his father Arceſilas, whom he had before repreſented as ſtrong and valiant, and famous for his victories in the games, he obſerves, that every generation, even of a great and glorious family, is not equally illuſtrious, any more than the fields and trees are every year equally fruitful; that the gods had not given mortals any certain tokens, by which they might foreknow when the rich years of virtue ſhould ſucceed; whence it comes to paſs that men, out of ſelf-conceit and preſumption, are perpetually laying ſchemes, and forming enterprizes, without previouſly conſulting Prudence or Wiſdom, whoſe ſtreams, ſays he, lye remote, and out of the common road. From all which he infers, that it is better to moderate our deſires, and ſet bounds to our avarice and ambition; with which moral precept he concludes the Ode.

STROPHE I.

DAUGHTER of Rhea! thou, whoſe holy fire
Before the awful ſeat of Juſtice flames!
Siſter of Heaven's Almighty Sire!
Siſter of Juno, who co-equal claims
With Jove to ſhare the empire of the gods!
O Virgin Veſta! To thy dread abodes,
Lo! Ariſtagoras directs his pace!
Receive, and near thy ſacred ſcepter place

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Him, and his collegues, who with honeſt zeal
O'er Tenedos preſide, and guard the publick weal.

ANTISTROPHE I.

And lo! with frequent offerings they adore
Thee, firſt invok'd in every ſolemn prayer!
To thee unmix'd libations pour,
And fill with odorous fumes the fragrant air.
Around in feſtive ſongs the hymning choir
Mix the melodious voice and ſounding lyre.
While ſtill, prolong'd with hoſpitable love,
Are ſolemniz'd the rites of Genial Jove:
Then guard him, Veſta, through his long career,
And let him cloſe in joy his miniſterial year.

EPODE I.

But hail, Arcefilas! all hail
To thee! bleſs'd father of a ſon ſo great!
Thou, whom on Fortune's higheſt ſcale
The favourable hand of Heaven hath ſet,
Thy manly form with beauty hath refin'd,
And match'd that beauty with a valiant mind.
Yet let not man too much preſume,
Though grac'd with Beauty's faireſt bloom;
Though for ſuperior ſtrength renown'd;
Though with triumphal chaplets crown'd:
Let him remember, that in fleſh array'd
Soon ſhall he ſee that mortal veſtment fade;
laſt impriſon'd in the mouldering urn
arth, the end of all things, he return.

STRO-

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STROPHE II.

Yet ſhould the worthy from the publick tongue
Receive their recompence of virtuous praiſe;
By every zealous patriot ſung,
And deck'd with every flower of heavenly lays.
Such retribution in return for fame,
Such, Ariſtagoras, thy virtues claim;
Claim from thy country, on whoſe glorious brows
The wreſtler's chaplet ſtill unfaded blows;
'Mix'd with the great Pancratiaſtick crown,
Which from the neighbouring youth thy early valour won.

ANTISTROPHE II.

And (but his timid parents' cautious love,
Diſtruſting ever his too forward hand,
Forbade their tender ſon to prove
The toils of Pythia' or Olympia's ſand)
Now by the gods I ſwear, his valorous might
Had 'ſcap'd victorious in each bloody fight:
And from Caſtalia, or where dark with ſhade
The Mount of Saturn rears its olive-head,
Great and illuſtrious home had he return'd;
While by his fame eclips'd his vanquiſh'd foes had mourn'd.

EPODE II.

Then his triumphal treſſes bound
With the dark verdure of th' Olympick grove,
With joyous banquets had he crown'd
The great Quinquennial Feſtival of Jove;

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And chear'd the ſolemn pomp with choral lays,
Sweet tribute, which the Muſe to Virtue pays.
But, ſuch is man's prepoſterous fate!
Now with o'er-weening pride elate
Too far he aims his ſhaft to throw,
And ſtraining burſts his feeble bow.
Now puſillanimous, depreſs'd with fear,
He checks his virtue in the mid-career;
And of his ſtrength diſtruſtful coward flies
The conteſt, though impower'd to gain the prize.

STROPHE III.

But who could err in prophecying good
Of him, whoſe undegenerating breaſt
Swells with a tide of Spartan blood,
From ſire to ſire in long ſucceſſion trac'd
Up to Piſander; who in days of yore
From old Amyclæ to the Leſbian ſhore
And Tenedos, collegued in high command
With great Oreſtes, led th' Æolian band?
Nor was his mother's race leſs ſtrong and brave,
Sprung from a ſtock that grew on fair Iſmenus' wave.

ANTISTROPHE III.

Though for long intervals obſcur'd, again
Oft-times the ſeeds of lineal worth appear.
For neither can the furrow'd plain
Full harveſts yield with each returning year;
Nor in each period will the pregnant bloom
Inveſt the ſmiling tree with rich perfume.

So,

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So, barren often and inglorious pass
The generations of a noble race;
While Nature's vigour, working at the root,
In after-ages swells, and blossoms into fruit.

EPODE III.

Nor hath Jove given us to foreknow
When the rich years of virtue shall succeed;
Yet bold and daring on we go,
Contriving schemes of many a mighty deed.
While Hope, fond inmate of the human mind,
And self-opinion, active, rash, and blind,
Hold up a false illusive ray,
That leads our dazzled feet astray
Far from the springs, where calm and slow
The secret streams of wisdom flow.
Hence should we learn our ardour to restrain:
And limit to due bounds the thirst of gain.
To rage and madness oft that passion turns,
Which with forbidden flames despairing burns.

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THE SECOND ISTHMIAN ODE.

This Ode was written upon occaſion of a victory obtained in the Chariot-Race by Xenocrates of Agrigentum in the Iſthmian games; it is however addreſſed not to Xenocrates himſelf, but to his ſon Thraſybulus; from whence, and from Pindar's always ſpeaking of Xenocrates in the perfect tenſe, it is moſt probable it was written after the death of Xenocrates; and for this reaſon it has by ſome been reckoned among the Θρῆνοι or Elegies of Pindar.

ARGUMENT.

THE introduction contains a ſort of an apology for a Poet's taking money for his compoſitions; a thing, ſays Pindar, not practiſed formerly by the ſervants of the Muſes, who drew their inſpiration from love alone, and wrote only from the heart: but as the world is grown intereſted, ſo are the Poets become mercenary; obſerving the truth of that famous ſaying of Ariſtodemus the Spartan, "Money makes "the man:" a truth, he ſays, which he himſelf experienced, having with his riches loſt all his friends; and of this truth, continues Pindar, you, Thraſybulus, are not ignorant, for you are a wiſe man: I ſhall therefore ſay no more about

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about it, but proceed to celebrate the victories of Xenocrates: after an enumeration of which, he passes on to the mention of the virtues of Xenocrates, whom he praises for his benevolence, his public spirit, his devotion to the gods, and his constant uninterrupted course of hospitality in all changes of fortune. These virtues of his father he encourages Thrasybulus not to conceal through the fear of exciting the envy of mankind, and bids Nicasippus (by whom this Ode was sent to Thrasybulus) to tell him to publish it; concluding with observing, that a Poem is not made to continue always, like a mute and motionless statue, in one place.

STROPHE I.

THEY, Thrasybulus, who in ancient days
Triumphant mounted in the Muse's car,
Tuning their harps to soft and tender lays,
Aim'd their sweet numbers at the young and fair;
Whose beauties, ripe for love, with rapturous fires
Their wanton hearts inflam'd, and waken'd strong desires.

ANTISTROPHE I.

As yet the Muse, despising sordid gain,
Strung not for gold her mercenary lyre:
Nor did Terpsichore adorn her strain
In gilded courtesy and gay attire,
With fair appearances to move the heart,
And recommend to sale her prostituted art.

EPODE

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EPODE I.

But now she suffers all her tuneful train
Far other principles to hold;
And with the Spartan Stage maintain,
That Man is worthless without Gold.
This truth himself by sad experience prov'd,
Deserted in his need by those he lov'd.
Nor to thy wisdom is this truth unknown,
No longer therefore shall the Muse delay
To sing the rapid steeds, and Isthmian crown,
Which the great monarch of the briny flood
On lov'd Xenocrates bestow'd,
His generous cares with honour to repay.

STROPHE II.

Him too, his Agrigentum's brightest star,
Latona's son with favourable eyes
At Crisa view'd, and bless'd his conquering car;
Nor, when, contending for the noble prize,
Nicomachus, on Athens' craggy plain,
With dextrous art control'd the chariot-steering rein.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Did Phœbus blame the driver's skilful hand;
But with Athenian palms his master grac'd:
His master, greeted in th' Olympick sand;
And evermore with grateful zeal embrac'd
By the great priests, whose herald voice proclaims
Th' Elean feasts of Jove, and Pisa's sacred games.

EPODE

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EPODE II.

Him, on the golden lap of victory
Reclining his illuſtrious head,
They hail'd with ſweeteſt melody;
And through the land his glory ſpread,
Through the fam'd Altis of Olympick Jove;
Where in the honours of the ſacred grove
The children of Æneſidamus ſhar'd;
For not unknown to victory and praiſe
Oft, Thraſibulus, hath thy manſion heard
The pleaſing concerts of the youthful choir,
Attemper'd to the warbling lyre,
And the ſweet mixture of triumphal lays.

STROPHE III.

In ſmooth and flowery paths th' encomiaſt treads,
When to the manſions of the good and great
In pomp the nymphs of Helicon he leads:
Yet thee, Xenocrates, to celebrate,
Thy all-ſurpaſſing gentleneſs to ſing
In equal ſtrains, requires an all-ſurpaſſing ſtring.

ANTISTROPHE III.

To all benevolent, revered, belov'd,
In every ſocial virtue he excell'd;
And with his conquering ſteeds at Corinth prov'd,
How ſacred the decrees of Greece he held;
With equal zeal th' immortals he ador'd,
And ſpread with frequent feaſts his conſecrated board.

EPODE

EPODE III.

Nor did he e'er when roſe a ſtormy gale
Relax his hoſpitable courſe,
Or gather in his ſwelling ſail:
But, finding ever ſome reſource
The fierce extremes of fortune to allay,
Held on with equal pace his conſtant way.
Permit not then, through dread of envious tongues,
Thy father's worth to be in ſilence loſt;
Nor from the publick keep theſe choral ſongs.
Not in one corner is the Poet's ſtrain
Form'd, like a ſtatue, to remain,
This, Nicaſippus, tell my honour'd hoſt.

TRANS-

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TRANSLATIONS

FROM THE

ARGONAUTICKS

OF

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS.

THE SONG OF ORPHEUS, AND THE SETTING OUT OF THE ARGO.

THEN too the jarring heroes to compose
Th' inchanting Bard, Oeagrian Orpheus rose,
And thus, attuning to the trembling strings:
His soothing voice, of harmony he sings.
In the beginning how heaven, earth, and sea,
In one tumultuous chaos blended lay;
Till nature parted the conflicting foes,
And beauteous order from disorder rose:
How roll'd incessant o'er th' ethereal plain
Move in eternal dance the starry train;
How the pale orb of night, and golden sun,
Through months and years their radiant journeys run;
Whence rose the mountains clad with waving woods,
The rushing rivers, and resounding floods,

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With all their nymphs; from what celeſtial ſeed
The various tribes of animals proceed.
Next how Ophion held his ancient reign,
With his fam'd conſort, daughter of the main:
On high Olympus' ſnowy head enthron'd,
The new-created world their empire own'd:
Till force ſuperior, and ſucceſsleſs war,
Diveſted of their crowns the regal pair;
On Saturn's head Ophion's honours plac'd,
And with his conſort's glories Rhea grac'd.
Thence to old Ocean's watery kingdoms hurl'd
Thus they reſign'd the ſceptre of the world:
And Saturn rul'd the bleſs'd Titanian gods,
While infant Jove poſſeſs'd the dark abodes
Of Dicte's cave; his mind yet ununiform'd
With heavenly wiſdom, and his hand unarm'd:
Forg'd by the Cyclops, earth's gigantic race,
Flam'd not as yet the lightning's ſcorching blaze,
Nor roar'd the thunder through the realms above,
The ſtrength and glory of almighty Jove.
This ſaid, the tuneful Bard his lyre unſtrung,
And ceas'd th' inchanting muſic of his tongue.
But, with the ſound entranc'd, th' attentive ear
Thought him ſtill ſinging, ſtill ſtood fix'd to hear.
In ſilent rapture every chief remains,
And feels within his heart the thrilling ſtrains.
Forthwith the bowl they crown with roſy wine,
And pay due honours to the power divine.
The pure libations on the fire they pour,
riſing flames the myſtick tongues devour.

Now

Now sable night ascends her starry throne,
And Argo's chiefs her drowsy influence own.
But when the bright-ey'd morning rear'd her head,
And look'd o'er Pelion's summits ting'd with red;
Light skimm'd the breezes o'er the watery plain,
And gently swell'd the fluctuating main.
Then Tiphys rose, and, summon'd by his care,
Embark'd the heroes, and their oars prepare.
Portentous now along the winding shores
Hoarse-sounding Pagasæan Neptune roars.
Impatient Argo the glad signal took,
While from her vocal keel loud murmurs broke;
Her keel of sacred oak divinely wrought
Itonian Pallas from Dodona brought.
On their allotted posts now rang'd along
In seemly order sate the princely throng:
Fast by each chief his glittering armour flames;
The midmost station bold Ancæus claims,
With great Alcides, whose enormous might
Arm'd with a massy club provokes the fight,
Now plac'd beside him: in the yielding flood
The keel deep-sinking feels the demi-god.
Their haulers now they loose, and on the brine
To Neptune pour the consecrated wine.
Then from his native shores sad Jason turns
His oft-reverted eye, and silent mourns.
As in Ortygia, or the Delphick Fane,
Or where Ismenus laves Bœotia's plain,
Apollo's Altars round, the youthful choir,
The dance according with the sounding lyre,

The

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The hallow'd ground with equal cadence beat,
And move in meaſure their harmonious feet:
Together ſo Theſſalia's princes ſweep
With well-tim'd oars the ſilver-curling deep.
While, raiſing high the Thracian harp, preſides
Melodious Orpheus and the movement guides.
On either ſide the daſhing ſurges broke,
And fierce remurmur'd to each mighty ſtroke;
Thick flaſh'd the brazen arms with ſtreaming light,
While the ſwift bark purſues her rapid flight,
And ever as the ſea-green tide ſhe cleaves,
Foams the long tract behind, and whitens all the waves:
So ſhines the path, acroſs ſome verdant plain
Trac'd by the footſteps of the village ſwain.
Jove on that day from his celeſtial throne,
And all th' immortal powers of heaven look'd down,
The godlike chiefs and Argo to ſurvey
As through the deep they urg'd their daring way.
Then too on Pelion's cloud-top'd ſummit ſtood
The nymphs and fauns and ſiſters of the wood,
With wonder viewing the tall pine below,
That ſhaded once the mountain's ſhaggy brow,
Now fram'd by Pallas o'er the ſounding ſea
Theſſalia's mighty heroes to convey.
But, lo! from Pelion's higheſt clift deſcends,
And downward to the ſea his footſteps bends
The Centaur Chiron; on the beach he ſtood
'ipp'd his fetlocks in the hoary flood.

Then

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Then waving his broad hand, the bark he hales,
And ſpeeds with proſperous vows the parting ſails.
With him advanc'd his conſort to the ſhore;
The young Achilles in her arms ſhe bore:
Then, raiſing high in air the pleaſing load,
To his fond ſire the ſmiling infant ſhew'd.

THE STORY OF PHINEUS.

THE following day Bithynia's coaſt they reach,
And fix their hauſers to the ſheltering beach.
There on the margin of the beating flood
The mournful manſions of ſad Phineus ſtood,
Agenor's ſon; whom heaven ordain'd to bear
The grievous burden of unequal'd care.
For taught by wiſe Apollo to deſcry
Th' unborn events of dark futurity,
Vain of his ſcience, the preſumptuous ſeer
Deign'd not Jove's awful ſecrets to revere;
But wantonly divulg'd to frail mankind
The ſacred purpoſe of th' omniſcient mind.
Hence Jove indignant gave him length of days,
But quench'd in endleſs ſhade his vifual rays.
Nor would the vengeful God permit him taſte
The chearful bleſſings of the genial feaſt;
Though the large tribute of the nations round
Their prophet's board with wealth and plenty crown'd.
For, lo! deſcending ſudden from the ſky,
Round the pil'd banquet ſhrieking harpies fly,

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Who with rapacious claws inceſſant tear
Forth from his famiſh'd lips th' untaſted fare.
Yet would ſome ſlender pittance oft remain,
What might ſuffice to keep up life and pain.
But then ſuch odours the foul ſcraps exhal'd,
That with the ſtench the loathing ſtomach fail'd,
Aloof the hungry gueſts and wondering ſtood
While their ſick hearts abhorr'd the putrid food.
But now the princely crew approaching near,
The welcome ſound invades the prophet's ear.
Taught by th' inſpiring God that now was come
The long-wiſh'd period of heaven's vengeful doom,
That by theſe heroes deſtin'd aid reſtor'd,
Peace ſhould thenceforward bleſs his feaſtful board.
Then heaves he from the couch his haggard head,
Like ſome pale, lifeleſs, viſionary ſhade,
And leaning on his ſtaff with faltering ſteps,
Along the walls his way exploring creeps.
Diſeas'd, enfeebled, and by age unbrac'd,
Trembled his tottering limbs as forth he paſs'd.
Shrunk was his form, aduſt with want and care,
And burſting through his hide the pointed bones appear.
But faint and breathleſs as he reach'd the gate,
Down on the threſhold over-toil'd he ſate.
In dizzy fumes involv'd, his brain runs round,
And ſwims beneath his feet the ſolid ground.
No more their functions the frail ſenſes keep,
And ſpeechleſs ſinks the ſeer in death-like ſleep.
[illegible]w the chiefs amaz'd, and gather'd round;
[illegible]m his labouring lungs a hollow ſound,
With

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With breath and utterance ſcarce recover'd broke,
And thus th' enlighten'd ſeer prophetic ſpoke:
" Princes of Greece, attend; if ye be they
Whom o'er the main Theſſalia's pines convey,
And Jaſon leads to Colchos' magic land,
Such is your cruel tyrant's ſtern command.
Yes, ye be they; for yet my mental eye
Undimm'd paſt, preſent, future, can deſcry.
Thanks to thy ſon, Latona, who beſtows
This grace, this only ſolace of my woes.
By Jove, to whom the ſuppliant's cauſe belongs,
Who hates the mercileſs, who avenges wrongs,
By Phœbus, by Saturnia wife of Jove,
By all the bleſs'd immortal powers above,
Who lead you o'er the main with watchful care,
O help! O ſave from famine and deſpair
A wretch ill-fated, to affliction born,
Nor leave me here unpitied and forlorn.
For not theſe orbs alone depriv'd of ſight
Vindictive heaven hath veil'd in doleful night;
But to extreme old age his cruel law
Dooms me th' unwaſting thread of life to draw,
Nor end my ſorrows here; a heavy chain
Of woes ſucceeds, and pain ſtill link'd to pain.
From ſecret haunts aërial, unexplor'd,
Flights of devouring harpies vex my board.
Swift, inſtantaneous, ſudden they deſcend,
And from my mouth the taſteful morſel rend.
Mean while my troubled ſoul, with woes oppreſs'd,
No means of aid, no comfort can ſuggeſt.

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For when the feaſt I purpoſe to prepare,
They ſee that purpoſe, and prevent my care.
But cloy'd and glutted with the luſcious ſpoil
With noiſome ordure parting they defile
Whate'er remains, if ought perchance remain,
That none approaching may the ſtench ſuſtain,
Though his ſtrong heart were wrapt in plated mail,
The filthy fragments ſuch dire ſteams exhale:
Yet me fell hunger's all ſubduing pain
Compells, reluctant, loathing, to remain;
Compells the deadly odours to endure,
And gorge the craving maw with food impure.
From theſe invaders (ſo hath fate decreed)
By Boreas' offspring ſhall my board be freed.
Nor on a ſtranger to your houſe and blood,
O ſons of Boreas, is your aid beſtow'd.
Phineus behold, Agenor's hapleſs ſon,
Once for prophetic ſkill and riches known;
Who, while I ſway'd the Thracian ſceptre, led
Your dower'd ſiſter to my ſpouſal bed.
Here Phineus ceas'd, each pitying hero groans,
But chief, O Boreas, thy relenting ſons
Feel kind compaſſion ſwelling in their ſouls,
While down their cheeks the generous torrent rowls.
Then Zetes near approaching, cloſely preſs'd
His hand, and thus the laboring ſeer addreſs'd:
O moſt diſaſtrous of all human kind,
Whence ſprung the evils that o'erwhelm thy mind?
thou, intruſted with the book of fate,
olly merited celeſtial hate!

Hence

Hence falls this indignation on thy head?
Fain would the ſons of Boreas grant thee aid;
Fain would they execute what heaven ordains,
But awful dread their willing hands reſtrains.
To frighted mortals well thy ſufferings prove,
How fierce the vengeance of the gods above.
Then ſwear, or never ſhall this righteous ſword,
Though drawn for thy deliverance, aid afford;
Swear, that th'aſſiſtance which our arms ſhall lend,
Shall no immortal angry God offend.
He ſpoke; when ſtraight tow'rd heaven diſcloſing wide
His ſightleſs balls, the ſenior thus reply'd:
My ſon, th' injuſtice of thy tongue reſtrain,
Nor let ſuch thoughts thy pious ſoul profane;
By Phœbus, heavenly Augur, who inſpires
My conſcious boſom with prophetic fires;
By this my wretched lot of woe and care
Theſe eyes involv'd in darkening clouds, I ſwear,
By the fell dæmons of the realms below,
Whom ever unpropitious may I know,
From their reſentments not in death ſecure,
If falſely their dread godheads I adjure:
That your aſſiſting hands ſhall never move
Wrath or diſpleaſure in the powers above.
Then acquieſcing in the ſolemn prayer,
To aid the prophet Boreas' ſons prepare.
The ready youth a banquet ſpread, the laſt
That thoſe fell harpies were decreed to taſte:
Nigh ſtand the brothers, ardent to oppoſe
With glittering faulchions their invading foes.

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But ſcarce the firſt ſweet morſel Phineus took,
When from the clouds with ſwift prevention broke,
Swift as the lightning's glance, or ſtormy blaſt
Whoſe rapid fury lays the foreſt waſte,
Shrill clamouring for their prey the birds obſcene,
The watchful heroes ſhouting ruſh'd between;
But they with ſpeedieſt rage the cates devour'd,
And round intolerable odours pour'd;
Then o'er th' Ægean far away they flew;
Upſpringing ſwift with threatening blades purſue
The feather'd chiefs. That day Saturnius ſteel'd
Their vigorous nerves with force untaught to yield;
And did not Jove their wearying ſtrength ſuſtain,
Their flitting pinions had they ſpread in vain:
For when to Phineus furious they repair,
Or quitting Phineus ſeek the fields of air,
The light-wing'd monſters, fleeter than the wind,
Leave the impetuous zephyrs far behind.
As when the hound experienc'd in the chace,
Through ſome wide foreſt o'er the ſcented graſs
A bounding hind or horned goat purſues,
And near his panting prey, and nearer views;
Eager he ſtretches the ſhort ſpace to gain,
And, ſnapping, grinds his gnaſhing fangs in vain:
So ever-near th' inſulting chiefs purſued;
The harpies ſo their catching hands elude.
But now far off in the Sicilian main,
By the wing'd brothers, ſons of Boreas, ſlain,
race of harpies (though heaven diſallow'd)
tain'd the Plotian iſles with ſacred blood;

Their

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Their ſore diſtreſs had Iris not ſurvey'd,
And darting from the ſkies the heroes ſtaid.
O ſons of Boreas, the dread laws above
Permit ye not to wound the Dogs of Jove.
And, lo! my oath I pledge, that never more
Shall thoſe fell Dogs approach Bithynia's ſhore.
This ſaid, adjuring the tremendous floods,
Moſt fear'd, moſt honour'd by th' immortal gods:
By the ſlow-dripping urn of Styx ſhe ſwore,
The prophet's peaceful manſions evermore
From thoſe rapacious ſpoilers ſhould be free;
Such was the fatal ſiſter's fixt decree.
The goddeſs ſware, the brothers ſtraight obey,
And back to Argo wing their airy way.
The Strophades from thence derive their name,
The Plotian iſlands ſtyl'd by antient fame.
Then part the harpies and Thaumantian maid,
In thouſand various mingling dyes array'd.
Theſe to the grots retir'd and dark retreat
Of Dicte's caverns in Minoian Crete.
While the gay goddeſs of the watery bow
Gain'd in a moment high Olympus' brow.
Mean while the princes in the cleanſing wave
With purifying rites the ſenior lave.
Next from the ſpoil, which on Bybricia's ſhore
From vanquiſh'd Amycus ſtern Pollux tore,
A victim they ſelect with pious care;
And ſoothe the gods with ſacrifice and prayer.
Then in the palace each heroic gueſt
Partakes the pleaſures of the ſumptuous feaſt.

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With them ſate Phineus, and refreſh'd his ſoul
With ſavory viands and the chearing bowl.
Unſatiated he feeds, and bathes in ſtreams
Of extaſy beyond the bliſs of dreams.

THE HYMN OF *CLEANTHES.

O UNDER various ſacred names ador'd
Divinity ſupreme! all potent lord!
Author of nature! whoſe unbounded ſway
And legiſlative power all things obey!
Majeſtic Jove! all hail! To thee belong
The ſuppliant prayer, and tributary ſong:
To thee from all thy mortal offspring due;
From thee we came, from thee our being drew;
Whatever lives and moves, great ſire! is thine,
Embodied portions of the ſoul divine.
Therefore to thee will I attune my ſtring,
And of thy wondrous power for ever ſing.
The wheeling orbs, the wandering fires above,
That round this earthly ſphere inceſſant move,
Through

* Cleanthes, the author of this hymn, was a Stoick philoſopher, a diſciple of Zeno. He wrote many pieces, none of which are come down to us, but this and a few fragments, which are printed by H. Stephens, in a collection of philoſophical poems. This hymn was tranſlated at the requeſt of a very learned and ingenious friend of mine, who was pleaſed to find ſuch juſt ſentiments of the Deity in a Heathen, and ſo much poetry in a philoſopher.

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Through all this boundleſs world admit thy ſway,
And roll ſpontaneous where thou point'ſt the way.
Such is the awe impreſt on nature round
When through the void thy dreadful thunders ſound,
Thoſe flaming agents of thy matchleſs power:
Aſtoniſh'd worlds hear, tremble, and adore.
Thus paramount to all, by all obey'd,
Ruling that reaſon which through all convey'd
Informs this general maſs, thou reign'ſt ador'd,
Supreme, unbounded, univerſal lord.
For nor in earth, nor earth-encircling floods,
Nor yon æthereal pole, the ſeat of gods,
Is aught perform'd without thy aid divine;
Strength, wiſdom, virtue, mighty Jove, are thine!
Vice is the act of man, by paſſion toſt,
And in the ſhoreleſs ſea of folly loſt.
But thou, what vice diſorders, canſt compoſe;
And profit by the malice of thy foes;
So blending good with evil, fair with foul,
As hence to model one harmonious whole:
One univerſal law of truth and right;
But wretched mortals ſhun the heavenly light;
And, though to bliſs directing ſtill their choice,
Hear not, or heed not, reaſon's ſacred voice,
That common guide ordain'd to point the road
That leads obedient man to ſolid good.
Thence quitting Virtue's lovely paths they rove,
As various objects various paſſions move.
Some through oppoſing crowds and threatening war
Seek power's bright throne, and fame's triumphal car.

Son

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Some, bent on wealth, purſue with endleſs pain
Oppreſſive, ſordid, and diſhoneſt gain:
While others, to ſoft indolence reſign'd,
Drown in corporeal ſweets th' immortal mind.
But, O great father, thunder-ruling god!
Who in thick darkneſs mak'ſt thy dread abode!
Thou, from whoſe bounty all good gifts deſcend,
Do thou from ignorance mankind defend!
The clouds of vice and folly, O control;
And ſhed the beams of wiſdom on the ſoul!
Thoſe radiant beams, by whoſe all-piercing flame
Thy juſtice rules this univerſal frame.
That, honour'd with a portion of thy light,
We may eſſay thy goodneſs to requite
With honorary ſongs and grateful lays,
And hymn thy glorious works with ceaſeleſs praiſe,
The proper taſk of man: and ſure to ſing
Of nature's laws, and nature's mighty king,
Is bliſs ſupreme. Let gods with mortals join!
The ſubject may tranſport a breaſt divine.

THE

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THE

TRIUMPHS

OF THE

GOUT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK OF

LUCIAN.

"Tollere nodoſam neſcit medicina podagram." OVID.

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DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

GODDESS OF THE GOUT.

OCYPUS.

PHYSICIAN.

NURSE.

MESSENGER.

MOUNTEBANKS.

CHORUS.

SPIRITS.

SCENE LIES IN THEBES.

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THE

TRIUMPHS OF THE GOUT.

SCENE, A CHAMBER.

Enter OCYPUS *lame, and leaning on the Nurſe.

Ocyp. WHENCE, without wound, proceeds this horrid pain,
That robs me of the aſſiſtance of my feet?
While, like a bow-ſtring by the forceful arm
Of ſome bold archer ſtrain'd, the cracking ſinews
Labour and ſtretch; and force me to complain,
That length of time but ſtrengthens the diſeaſe.

Nur.

* Ocypus, the ſon of Podalirius and Aſtaſia, was eminent for his ſtrength and beauty, a great lover of hunting, and all gymnaſtick exerciſes. This young man, having been accuſtomed to inſult and deride whomſoever he ſaw grievouſly afflicted with the gout, telling them at the ſame time that their pains were nothing, brought upon himſelf the indignation of the goddeſs who preſides over that diſtemper, and was at laſt, by the violence of the diſeaſe, driven to a recantation. Lucian had compoſed an entire drama upon this ſubject; but as only the beginning of this piece remains, I have tranſlated it, and, with very little alteration in either, have made it a part of his other drama, whoſe ſubject is the triumph of the gout over phyſic.

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Nur. Raiſe thyſelf up, my ſon, nor bear ſo hard,
Leſt, helpleſs as thou art, with thee I fall.
Ocyp. Leſs weighty then, to humour thee, I'll lean,
And reſt upon my foot, and bear my pain.
For ſhame it is, that youth ſhould aſk the aid
Of ſuch a prating, old, decrepit wretch.
Nur. Forbear, vain boy, thy ſcoffing inſolence.
Nor vaunt too much thy youth; for well thou know'ſt,
In ſickneſs youth is impotent as age.
Be govern'd; for this arm ſhould I withdraw,
Thou fall'ſt, while my old feet unſhaken ſtand.
Ocyp. But if thou fall'ſt, through age thou fall'ſt, not ſickneſs:
Old age is weak, though prompt and willing ever—
Nur. Leave arguing; and tell me by what chance
This pain hath got poſſeſſion of thy toe.
Ocyp. As in the courſe I exercis'd, awry
My ankle turn'd, and thence the pain enſued.
Nur. Why, as the fellow ſaid, who careleſs ſat
Clipping his griſley beard, then ran again.
Ocyp. Or wreſtling might I not the hurt receive,
When lock'd together were our grappling limbs?
Nur. A truſty champion by my troth thou art,
If all thy fury light upon thyſelf.
But this is a mere circle of evaſions.
And I myſelf the like diſcourſe have held
In former times, and try'd to varniſh o'er,
Ev'n to my deareſt friends, th' unpleaſing truth;

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But now when every ſwelling member ſpeaks,
And burning dolours torture thy whole body—

Enter PHYSICIAN.

Phy. O! where is Ocypus, illuſtrious youth?
For lame, I hear, are his victorious feet.
And therefore to aſſiſt him am I come.
But ſee! where, careleſs on the couch diffus'd,
Supine he lies!—Heaven grant thee health, my ſon,
And to thy feet reſtore their wonted ſtrength.
Declare to me, O Ocypus, the cauſe
Of thy complaint: perhaps my powerful art
May for thy anguiſh find ſome quick relief.

Ocyp. Intolerable pain my foot conſumes.

Phy. Whence came it? how? what accident? explain.

Ocyp. Or in the ſtraining race, or haply while
My gymnick exerciſes I perform'd,
Some hurt from my companions I receiv'd.

Phy. Then where 's the ſore and angry inflammation?
And why no fomentation on the part?

Ocyp. The woollen bandage I abhor.

Nur. Alas!
How baneful is the pride of handſome looks!

Phy. What therefore muſt be done? ſhall I lay open
Thy tumid foot? But, Ocypus, be ſure
If once I ſeize upon it, I ſhall drain,
At many bleeding wounds, thy arteries.

Ocyp. Put all thy new devices now in practice,
So from this horrid pain my foot be freed.

Phy. Then, lo! my ſteely inſtrument I draw,
This crooked, ſharp, blood-thirſting inſtrument.

Ocyp.

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Ocyp. Hey! ho!

Nur. Phyſician, what doſt thou intend?
Would'ſt thou with ſharp inciſions vex him more?
And, without knowing why, his foot endanger?
He hath abus'd thee with an idle tale.
For neither in the ſtraining race, nor while
His gymnick exerciſes he perform'd,
From his companions did he hurt receive.
Then liſten to my tale. Healthful he came,
And all unwounded home; and greedily
The evening feaſt devour'd, and drain'd the bowl;
Then falling on the couch ſecurely ſlept.
But at midnight awaking, loud he roar'd,
As ſmitten by ſome god: fear ſeiz'd us all.
And, Oh! he cried, whence came this dire miſchance?
Some torturing dæmon ſeizes on my foot.
Thus on his couch up-ſitting all night long
His foot in ſad ſolemnity he moan'd.
But when the cock's ſhrill-ſounding trump proclaims
The dawning day, lamenting forth he comes,
And on my ſhoulder leans his feveriſh hand,
While his diſabled footſteps I upheld.
All that he told thee is a forg'd device
To veil the ſecret of his dire diſeaſe,
Which now in every limb begins to rack him,
Nor yet is able to extort the truth.

Ocyp. Old age is ever arm'd with mighty words;
Vaunting in ſpeech, but impotent in action.
He, who when ſick his nurſing friends deceives,

Like

Like the ſtarv'd wretch that hungry maſtick * chews,
But cheats himſelf, and foſters his diſeaſe.

Phy. Thou cheateſt all; now that, now ſaying this,
Confeſſing pain, but not explaining what.

Ocyp. And how ſhall I explain it? I indeed
Know that I ſuffer pain; and that is all.

Phy. When pain, without apparent cauſe, invades
The ſwelling foot, a man may pleaſe himſelf
In hunting after this and that ſolution,
But can't miſtake the nature of his evil.
And now hear this, howe'er unpleaſing truth,
At length, with vengeance due, 'tis come upon thee.

Ocyp. It? what? alas! what terrible diſeaſe,
That needs ſuch preface to its horrid name?

Nur. The gout, O wretched Ocypus, whoſe pangs
And gnawing tortures thou didſt once deride.

Ocyp. But what, O ſkilful artiſt, what ſay'ſt thou?

Phy. Farewell, to ſerve thee I neglect myſelf.

Ocyp. What accident or buſineſs calls thee hence?

Phy. Into a cureleſs evil thou art fall'n.

Ocyp. Muſt I then, ever lame, tormented ever,
Drag on a life of everlaſting woe?

* Maſtick is a great ſtrengthener of the ſtomach, and conſequently promotes appetite; which to a man dying of hunger is ſo far from being a relief, that it rather increaſes his complaint: this I take to be the meaning of this paſſage.

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Phy. Fear not: thou ſhalt not be for ever lame.
Ocyp. What worſe have I to fear?
Phy. On either leg
Her galling fetters will the goddeſs bind.
Ocyp. Alas! in t'other ſympathizing foot
Methinks I feel a new unuſual pain.
Or am I motionleſs? Or wherefore dread I [*riſing up.*
To place theſe once ſo nimble feet on earth?
Seiz'd like a child with vain and ſudden fear:
Now by the gods, th' immortal gods, I beg,
If aught thy art ſuggeſt of aid or comfort,
Thy friendly help impart, and heal my pain,
Or ſurely I ſhall die: within I feel
The ſecret venom, and the thrilling arrow
That pierces through my feet, and tears my ſinews.
Phy. Not to amuſe thee with unmeaning words,
Like ſome of thoſe who call themſelves phyſicians,
But of the healing ſcience nothing know,
I'll briefly ſhew the ſtate of thy complaint:
An unſurmountable and ſtrong diſeaſe
Is fall'n upon thee: bonds more hard and ſtubborn
Than thoſe ſteel-temper'd ſhackles, which the hand
Of juſtice fixes on the bold offender:
A dreadful, undiſcover'd, ſecret ill,
Whoſe burden human nature ſcarce can bear.
Ocyp. Alas! oh! oh! what inward ſmart is this,
That penetrates my foot? oh! on thy arm
Support me, ere I fall, and lead me on
As the young Satyrs reeling Bacchus lead.
[*falls on the couch.*
Phy.

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Phy. There leave him on the couch; refreshing sleep
His much-exhausted spirits will recruit.
Exeunt Nurse and Physician.

OCYPUS *solus.*

Ocyp. O horrid name! detested by the gods!
Gout, rueful gout! of sad Cocytus born!
Whom in the mirky caves of Tartarus
The fiend Megæra in her womb conceiv'd,
And nourish'd at her breast: Alecto too
With her fell milk the wayward infant fed.
But oh! what god brought thy disastrous power
To taint this light, and harrass human-kind?
If punishment condign pursue the dead,
For crimes committed in their days of nature,
What need was there in Pluto's dreary realms
With streams forbidden Tantalus to vex?
To whirl Ixion on the giddy wheel?
And weary Sisyphus with fruitless toil?
It sure had been sufficient punishment
Had each offender the sharp pains endur'd,
That tear this meagre miserable carcase:
While through th' obstructed pores the struggling vapour
And bitter distillation force their way.
Ev'n through the bowels runs the scalding plague,
And wastes the flesh with floods of eddying fire.
So rage the flames in Ætna's sulphurous womb:
So 'twixt Charybdis and vex'd Scylla rave
Th' imprison'd tides, and in wild whirlpools tos'd

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Dash'd 'gainſt the mouldering rocks the foaming
ſurge.
O evil unexplor'd! how oft in vain
We fondly try to mitigate thy woes,
And find no comfort, by falſe hopes abus'd. [*Sleeps.*

SCENE *changes, and diſcovers the* Chorus, *conſiſting of Gouty Men and Women, marching in Proceſſion to the Temple of the Gout, with Muſic and Dancing.*

CHORUS.

To tender Attis, beardleſs boy,
The howling Phrygian throng
On Cybele's high mountain chant
Th' enthuſiaſtic ſong.

On yellow Tmolus' flowery top
The Lydian youth around
For Comus mix the warbling voice
And flute's melodious ſound.

With claſhing arms, in frantick mood,
The mad Idæan train
Attemper to the Cretan dance
Their holy ritual ſtrain.

To Mars, the furious god of war,
The ſwelling trumpets breathe,
Preluding to contentious ſtrife,
To battle, blood, and death.

But we, O Gout, afflictive power!
We thy ſad votaries,
In ſighs and groans to thee perform
Our annual ſacrifice.

When

When uſher'd by the bluſhing hours
The genial ſpring appears;
And every flower-embroider'd vale
Its verdant mantle wears:

When zephyr on each pregnant tree
Calls forth the tender leaves;
And her ſad neſt the ſwallow builds
Beneath the friendly eaves:

When in the grove, at midnight hour,
Diſconſolate, alone,
For Itys loſt th' Athenian bird
Renews her plaintive moan.

[*Exit Chorus.*

SCENE, A CHAMBER.

OCYPUS *ſolus.*

Ocyp. Come, O my comfort, my ſupporter, come,
My ſtaff, my third beſt leg, O! now uphold
My tottering footſteps, and direct my way,
That lightly on the earth my foot may tread.
Wretch, from thy pallet raiſe thy heavy limbs,
And quit the cover'd cloſeneſs of the room.
Diſpel the cloud, that weighs thy eyelids down,
In open day, and in the golden ſun
On purer air thy enliven'd ſpirit feaſt.
For now my willing mind invites me forth;
But the weak fleſh refuſes to comply.
Be reſolute, my ſoul; for well thou know'ſt,

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The gouty wretch, that would but cannot move,
Ought to be number'd with th' inactive dead.
Come on.

Exit OCYPUS.

SCENE *changes.*

Enter OCYPUS, *who discovers the* CHORUS *before a Temple offering Sacrifices to the Gout, with Musick and Dancing. Dance.*

Ocyp. —But who are they, whose hands with crutches fill'd,
Whose tossing heads with eldern garlands bound,
Seem in wild dance some feast to celebrate?
Do they to thee, Apollo, Pæans sing?
Then would the Delphick laurel shade their brows.
Or chant they rather Bacchanalian hymns?
Then would their temples be with ivy wreath'd.
Whence are ye, strangers? speak: the truth declare.
Declare, O friends, what deity ye worship.

Chor. But who art thou, that mak'st us this demand?
Thou too, as from thy crutch may be inferr'd,
And hobbling pace, thou art a votary
Of the invincible divinity.

Ocyp. I am; nor am unworthy of the name.

Chorus. When Cyprian Venus, queen of love,
In pearly dews fell from above,
Nereus amass'd her scatter'd frame,
And form'd the fair-proportion'd dame.

Faſt by the fountains of the deep,
Where on their ouze the ſurges ſleep,
On her broad boſom Tethys laid
The partner of Jove's regal bed.

Minerva, virgin bold and wiſe,
From the great Monarch of the Skies,
Saturnian Jove, her birth receiv'd,
In his immortal brain conceiv'd.

But old Ophion, hoary god,
Our goddeſs firſt embrac'd;
Firſt in his fond paternal arms
The mighty infant plac'd.

What time primæval Chaos ceas'd,
And Night eternal fled;
Bright roſe the morning, and the ſun
His new-born radiance ſhed.

Then from the womb of Fate ſprung forth
The Gout's tremendous power,
Heaven with portentous thunders rung,
And hail'd her natal hour.

Clotho receiv'd and ſwath'd the babe,
Thence at the ſtreaming breaſt
Of Wealth by foſtering Plutus fed,
Her awful force increas'd.

Oct. Say by what rites myſterious to her altar
Doth the dread power her votaries admit?

Cho. Nor * with the biting ſteel ourſelves we wound;
Or ſprinkle with our blood the hallow'd ground:
Nor are our necks with galling collars worn;
Or livid backs with ſounding ſcourges torn:
Nor at the altar, when the victim dies,
Gorge we the raw and bleeding ſacrifice:
But when the Spring the riſing ſap impells,
And the young elm with genial moiſture ſwells.
When in the hedges on the budding ſpray
The black-bird modulates her various lay:
Then unperceiv'd ſhe drives her piercing dart,
And wounds the inmoſt ſenſe with ſecret ſmart;
The hip, the nervous thigh, the ankles ſwell,
The bending knee, and firm-ſupporting heel:
The ſtrong-knit ſhoulder and the ſinewy arm,
And hand mechanick, feel th' inteſtine harm,
Through every joint the thrilling anguiſh pours,
And gnaws, and burns, and tortures, and devours;
Till length of ſuffering the dire power appeaſe,
And the fierce torments at her bidding ceaſe.

Ocyp. Unweeting then her votary am I.
Thou, goddeſs, gentle and benign, approach!
And I, with theſe thy votaries, will begin
Thy ſacred, ſolemn, cuſtomary ſong.

[*Dance.*

* The Chorus here allude to ſeveral religious ceremonies performed by ſeveral Prieſts to their Gods. The Scripture mentions the Prieſts of Baal cutting and laſhing themſelves with knives, &c.

Chorus.

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Chorus. Thou air, be ſtill; thou ſky, ſerene;
Thy groans, thou gouty wretch, forbear:
Propt on her ſtaff, behold the Queen
Deigns at our altars to appear!
[*The Goddeſs of the Gout deſcends or enters.*
Hail! gentleſt of the heavenly powers!
Propitious on thy ſervants ſmile;
And grant in Spring's fermenting hours
A quick deliverance from our toil.

Godd. Lives there on earth to whom I am unknown,
Unconquerable queen of mighty woes?
Whom nor the fuming cenſer can appeaſe,
Nor victim's blood on blazing altars pour'd.
Me not Apollo's ſelf with all his drugs,
High Heaven's divine Phyſician, can ſubdue;
Nor his learn'd ſon, wiſe Æſculapius.
Yet, ever ſince the race of man begun,
All have eſſay'd my fury to repel,
Racking th' invention of ſtill-baffled phyſick.
Some this receipt 'gainſt me, ſome that explore.
Plantane they bruiſe, the parſley's odorous herb,
The lenient lettuce, and the purſlain wild.
Theſe bitter horehound, and the watery plant
That on the verdant banks of rivers grows;
Thoſe nettles cruſh, and comfrey's viſcid root,
And pluck the lentils in the ſtanding pools.
Some parſnips, ſome the gloſſy leaf apply
That ſhades the downy peach, benumming henbane,
The poppies ſoothing gum, th' emollient bulb,
Rind of the Punick apple, ſleawort hot,

The

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The coſtly frankincenſe, and ſearching root:
Of potent hellebore, ſoft fenugreek
Temper'd with roſy wine, collamphacum,
Nitre and ſpawn of frogs, the Cypreſs-cone,
And meal of bearded barley, and the leaf
Of colworts unprepar'd, and ointments made
Of pickled garus, and (O vain conceit!)
The dung of mountain-goats, and human ordure,
The flower of beans, and hot ſarcophagus.
The poiſonous ruddock * ſome, and ſhrew-mouſe boil,
The weaſel ſome, the frog, the lizard green,
The fell hyæna, and the wily fox,
And branching ſtone-buck †, bearded like a goat.
What kind of metals have ye left untry'd?
What juice? what weeping tree's medicinal tear?
What beaſts, what animals, have not beſtow'd
Their bones, or nerves, or hides, or blood, or marrow?
Or milk, or fat, or excrement, or urine?
The draught of four ingredients ſome compoſe,
Some eight, but more from ſeven expect relief;
Some from the purging hiera ſeek their cure,
On myſtick verſes vainly ſome depend;
The tricking Jew gulls other fools with charms;
While to the cooling fountains others fly,
And in the cryſtal current ſeek for health.

But

* A kind of red land-toad.
† A beaſt with ſhaggy hair and a beard like a goat, otherwiſe like a ſtag.

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But to all theſe fell anguiſh I denounce,
To all who tempt me ever more ſevere.
But they who patiently my viſit take,
Nor ſeek to combat me with anodynes,
Still find me gentle and benevolent.
For in my rites whoe'er participates,
His tongue with eloquence I ſtrait endow,
And teach him with facetious wit to pleaſe,
A merry, gay, jocoſe companion boon:
Round whom the noiſy croud inceſſant laugh,
As to the baths the crippled wretch is borne.
For that dire Até, of whom Homer ſings,
That dreaded powerful deity am I:
Who on the heads of men inſulting tread,
And ſilent, ſoft, and unobſerv'd, approach.
But as from me the acid drop deſcends,
The drop of anguiſh, I the Gout am call'd.
Now then, my votaries all, my orgies ſing,
And praiſe with hymns th' unconquerable goddeſs.

Chorus. Hear, ſtubborn virgin, fierce and ſtrong,
Impracticable maid!
O liſten to our holy ſong!
And grant thy ſervants aid!

Thy power, imperious dame, diſmays
The Monarch of the Dead,
And ſtrikes the Ruler of the ſeas
And thundering Jove with dread.

Thee

Thee ſoft repoſing beds delight
And flannels warm embrace,
And bandag'd legs nor ſwift in flight,
Nor victors in the race.

Thy flames the tumid ankles feel,
The finger maim'd, the burning heel,
And toe that dreads the ground.
Thy pains unclos'd our eye-lids keep,
Or grant at beſt tumultuous ſleep
And ſlumbers never ſound.

Thy cramps our limbs diſtort,
Thy knots our joints invade:
Such is thy cruel ſport!
Inexorable maid!

Enter Meſſenger, with two Mountebanks bound.

Meſ. O! Miſtreſs, opportunely art thou met.
Attend; no vain or idle tale I bring,
But well ſupported by authentick facts.
As through the town (for ſo thou didſt enjoin)
With ſlow and gentle pace I lately rang'd,
Searching if haply I might chance to find
A mortal bold enough to brave thy power;
There quiet all, and patient, I beheld,
Subdued, O goddeſs, by thy mighty arm.
All but theſe two preſumptuous daring wretches,
Who to the gaping crowd with oaths deny'd
To pay due reverence to thy deity,
Boaſting that they would baniſh thee from earth:

Where-

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Wherefore with fetters ſtrong their legs I bound
And after five days march have brought them hither,
A weary march of twice five hundred feet.
Godd. Swift haſt thou come, my winged meſſenger.
Say, from what regions, through what rugged paths,
Haſt thou thy tedious longſome way purſued?
Explain, that I may comprehend thy ſpeed?
Meſ. Five ſtairs, whoſe weak and diſlocated frame
Trembled beneath my tread, deſcending down,
Firſt to the level pavement I arriv'd,
That 'gainſt my feet its jarring ſurface turn'd;
Which having with uneaſy footſteps croſs'd,
I enter'd next the rough and flinty ſtreet,
Whoſe pointed ſtones the gouty foot abhors:
Here meeting with a ſmooth, though ſlippery path,
I hurried on, but with back-ſliding haſte,
The trodden ſlime my tottering ankle turn'd.
Thus as I journey'd, down on every ſide
The ſtreaming ſweat deſcended, and my legs
Faint and relax'd no longer firmly trod.
Thence laboring in each limb, and overtoil'd,
A broad, but dangerous way receiv'd me next:
For on each hand the whirling chariots flew,
And urg'd, and preſs'd, and drove me faſter on:
But I with nimble action ply'd my feet,
And quick into an alley ſtept aſide,
Till every rattling haſty wheel was paſs'd.
For, as to thee, O goddeſs, I belong'd,
Thy votary, I ought not, could not run.

Godd.

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Godd. Servant, thou haſt not well perform'd in vain,
Nor ſhall thy prompt obedience want reward.
In recompence this pleaſing boon receive,
Three years of light and gentler pains to bear.
But ye, moſt impious heaven-abandon'd villains,
What and whence are ye, that ſo proudly dare
The liſts to enter with the mighty Gout,
Whoſe power not Jove himſelf can overcome?
Speak, wretches—many a hero have I tam'd,
As all the wiſe and learn'd can teſtify.
Priam * was gouty, as old Poets ſing,
And by the Gout the ſwift Achilles fell.
Bellerophon, and Thebes' unhappy Lord,
The mighty Oedipus, my proweſs own'd,
And, of maim'd Pelops' race, young Pliſthenes.
He too, who led to Troy his warrior bands,
The halting ſon of Pæas, felt my dart,
And by my dart the † Lord of Ithaca,

Nor

* *Priam was gouty*, &c.] Lucian had this circumſtance from ſome ſecret hiſtories that are not come down to us; or poſſibly there may be ſome conceit which we do not underſtand, ſince one cannot help thinking that he alludes to the lameneſs of Philoctetes, which he got by the fall of one of Hercules's arrows on his foot; and to the wound which Achilles received in his heel from Paris, which wound was the occaſion of his death.

† Telegonus, the ſon of Ulyſſes by Circe, coming to Ithaca to ſee his father, was denied entrance by the ſervants; upon which a quarrel enſued, in which he unfortunately ſlew his father Ulyſſes with a ſpear or arrow, pointed with the bone of a trygon, a poiſonous fiſh.

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Not by the poiſonous trygon's bone expir'd.
Wherefore, ill-fated wretches, be aſſur'd,
Your wicked deeds ſhall meet their due reward.

1 Mo. Syrians we are, in fair Damaſcus born.
But, urg'd by want and hungry poverty,
O'er earth and ſea like vagabonds we roam,
And with this ointment, which our father gave,
We comfort and relieve the ſick and lame.

Godd. What is your ointment, ſay, and how prepar'd?

2 Mo. We dare not tell, to ſecrecy oblig'd
Both by the ſolemn oath of our profeſſion,
And laſt injunctions of a dying father;
Who charg'd us to conceal the powerful virtue
Of this our medicine, whoſe ſtrong efficacy,
O Gout, can ev'n thy madding fires allay.

Godd. Ha! miſerable wretches, ſay ye ſo?
Is there on earth a medicine, whoſe effect
My power is not ſufficient to control?
Come on, upon this iſſue let us join.
Let us experience now the prevalence
Of your ſtrong medicine or my raging flames.
Hither, tormenting ſpirits, who preſide
O'er my diſtracting ſorrows, hither come.

Spirits deſcend.

Thou from the tender ſole to every toe
Round all the foot the burning anguiſh ſpread.
Thou in the heel ſhalt ſettle, from the thigh
Thou on the knee ſhalt pour the bitter drop.
And each of you a finger ſhall torment.

Spir.

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Spir. Behold, O Queen, thy orders are perform'd.
See! where the wretches maim'd and roaring lie,
Their limbs diſtorted with our fierce attack.
Godd. Now, friends, inform us of the truth; declare
If aught your boaſted ointment now avail.
For if my forces it indeed ſubdue,
Far, to the dark receſſes of the earth,
The depths profound of Tartarus, I 'll fly,
Henceforth unknown, unhonour'd, and unſeen.
1 *Mo.* Behold the ointment is apply'd! but, oh!
The flames relent not. Oh! I faint, I die!
A ſecret poiſon all my leg conſumes.
Not ſo pernicious is the bolt of Jove:
Nor rages ſo the wild tempeſtuous ſea:
Nor more reſiſtleſs is the lightning's blaſt.
Sure three-mouth'd Cerberus my ſinews gnaws:
Or on my fleſh ſome poiſonous viper preys;
Or to my limbs th' envenom'd * mantle clings,
Drench'd in the Centaur's black malignant gore!
O Queen, have mercy! freely we acknowledge
That, nor our ointment, nor aught elſe on earth,
Thy

* The mantle of the Centaur Neſſus, who having profered Hercules his ſervice to carry his wife over the river Evenus, when he had her on the other ſide would have forced her. Whereupon Hercules ſhot him with an arrow. Neſſus, ſeeing he muſt die, in revenge preſents Deianira with his mantle ſtained with his own blood, telling her it was a charm for love. She believing this, when Hercules was ſacrificing in Mount Oeta, ſent him this mantle to put on; which he no ſooner did, but the poiſon worked ſo ſtrongly that he — r mad, and threw himſelf into the fire.

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Thy unreſiſted fury can reſtrain,
O mighty conquereſs of human kind!

Ocyp. "I too, O potent goddeſs, grace implore.
"Once in the wanton pride of vigorous youth,
"Vain of my beauteous limbs, and active ſtrength,
"I mock'd thy dolors, and thy power defy'd.
"But now chaſtis'd by thy afflictive arm,
"And by thy nearer influence ſubdued,
"My impious vaunts, O goddeſs, I retract,
"Adore thy might, and deprecate thy wrath."

Godd. Spirits, forbear, and mitigate their woes.
See they repent them of the dire contention.
Now let the world confeſs my ſtubborn power,
Nor mov'd by pity, nor by drugs ſubdued.
Goddeſs and Spirits re-aſcend.

Cho. In vain with mimic flames Salmoneus ſtrove
To emulate the bolts of thundering Jove;
To deepeſt hell with ſcorching lightning driven,
Too late he own'd the ſtronger power of Heaven.

The ſatyr Marſyas blew his boaſtful reed,
And, Phœbus, ſtrike, he cry'd, thy rival ſtrings.
Stript of his ſkin, he mourns the impious deed,
While round the bleeding trophy Pythius ſings.

Robb'd of her children, in eternal woe,
In ſtreams eternal while her ſorrows flow,
Sad Niobe laments the fatal hour,
That urg'd her to provoke Latona's power.

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Thee, Pallas, ſkill'd in every work divine,
Fooliſh Arachne at the loom defy'd;
Inceſſant thence ſhe draws the filmy twine,
Memorial of her fond preſumptuous pride.

Taught by the vengeance of the gods above,
Latona, Pallas, Pythian Phœbus, Jove,
To mortals be this ſage inſtruction given,
"That man, though bold, is not a match for
"Heaven." [*Dance.*

Cho. O awful Gout, whoſe univerſal ſway
The trembling nations of the earth obey,
Our torments, gracious ſovereign, O aſſuage!
Be ſhort our pangs, be moderate thy rage!

Many, various, are the woes
That this ſcene of life compoſe.
Uſe with reconciling balm
Can our throbbing ſorrows calm;
Can our ſharpeſt pains beguile,
And bid gouty wretches ſmile.
Hence, companions of my care,
Learn with patient hearts to bear,
To expect with ſouls unmov'd
Ills ye have already prov'd.
If ſeverer woes invade,
Heaven will grant you ſtrength and aid.
Who, impatient of his pain,
Bites, and gnaws, and ſhakes the chain,
Laughter he, and ſcorn ſhall move,
Such is the decree of Jove.

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ON THE
ABUSE OF TRAVELLING.
A CANTO,
IN IMITATION OF SPENSER.

THE ARGUMENT.

Archimage tempts the Red-Croſs Knight
From love of Fairy-land,
With ſhew of foreign pleaſures all,
The which he doth withſtand.

I.

WISE was that Spartan Law-giver of old,
Who rais'd on Virtue's baſe his well-built ſtate,
Exiling from her walls barbaric gold,
With all the miſchiefs that upon it wait,
Corruption, luxury, and envious hate;
And the diſtinctions proud of rich and poor,
Which among brethren kindle foul debate,
And teach Ambition, that to fame would ſoar,
To the falſe lure of wealth her ſtooping wing to lower.

II.

Yet would Corruption ſoon have entrance found,
And all his boaſted ſchemes eftſoon decay'd,
Had not he caſt a powerful circle round,
Which to a diſtance the arch felon fray'd,

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And ineffectual his foul engines made:
This was, to weet, that politic command,
Which from vain travel the young Spartan ſtay'd,
Ne ſuffer'd him forſake his native land,
To learn deceitful arts, and ſcience contraband.

III.

Yet had the ancient world her courts and ſchools;
Great kings and courtiers civil and refin'd;
Great rabbins, deeply read in Wiſdom's rules,
And all the arts that cultivate the mind,
Embelliſh life, and poliſh human-kind.
Such, Aſia, birth-place of proud monarchy,
Such, elder Ægypt, in thy kingdoms ſhin'd,
Myſterious Ægypt, the rank nurſery
Of ſuperſtitions fond, and learned vanity.

IV.

But what accompliſhments, what arts polite,
Did the young Spartan want, his deeds to grace,
Whoſe manly virtues, and heroic ſpright,
Check'd by no thought impure, no falſehood baſe,
With natural dignity might well outface
The glare of manners falſe, and mimic pride?
And wherefore ſhould they range from place to place,
Who to their country's love ſo firm were ty'd,
All homely as ſhe was, that for her oft they dy'd?

V.

And * ſooth it is (with reverence may ye hear,
And honour due to paſſion ſo refin'd)
The ſtrong affecton which true patriots bear
To their dear country, zealous is and blind,

* Truth. And

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And fond as is the love of womankind,
So that they may not her defects eſpy,
Ne other * paragone may ever find,
But gazing on her with an awful eye
And ſuperſtitious zeal, her learn to deify.

VI.

And, like as is the faith unſound, untrue,
Of him who, wandering aye from fair to fair,
Conceiveth from each object paſſion new,
Or from his heart quite drives the troublous care;
So with the patriot-lover doth it fare,
Who through the world delighting aye to rove,
His country changeth with each change of air,
Or weening the delights of all to prove,
On none, or all alike, beſtows his vagrant love.

VII.

† Als doth corruption in a diſtant ſoil,
With double force ‡ aſſay the youthful heart,
Expos'd ſuſpectleſs to the traitor's wile,
Expos'd unwarn'd to Pleaſure's poiſon'd dart,
Expos'd unpractis'd in the world's wide mart,
Where each one lies, impoſes, and betrays;
Without a friend due counſel to impart,
Without a parent's awe to rule his ways,
Without the check of ſhame, or ſpur of public praiſe.

* Rival, or one to compare with her.
† Moreover, beſides. ‡ Aſſault.

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VIII.

* Forthy, falſe Archimago, traytor vile,
Who burnt 'gainſt Fairy-land with ceaſeleſs ire,
'Gan caſt with foreign pleaſures to beguile
Her faithful knight, and quench the heavenly fire
That did his virtuous boſom aye inſpire
With zeal unfeigned for her ſervice true,
And ſend him forth in chivalrous attire,
Arm'd at all points adventures to purſue,
And wreak upon her foes his vowed vengeance due.

IX.

So as he journeyed upon the way,
Him ſoon the ſly enchaunter † over-heat,
Clad like a fairy knight in armour gay,
With painted ſhield, and ſpear right forward bent,
In knightly ‡ guiſe and ſhew of § hardiment,
That aye prepared was for bloody fight.
Whereat the ‖ Elfin knight with ſpeeches gent
Him firſt ſaluted, who, well as he might,
Him fair ſalutes again, as ** ſeemeth courteous knight.

X.

Then 'gan he †† purpoſe frame of valiant deeds
Atchiev'd by foreign knights of ‡‡ proweſs great,
And mighty fame, which emulation breeds
In virtuous breaſt, and kindleth martial heat;
Of

* Therefore. † Overtook. ‡ Faſhion. § Courage. ‖ Fairy. ** Beſeemeth. †† Diſcourſe, or argument. ‡‡ Might, valour.

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Of arts and ſciences for warriour * meet,
And knight that would in feats of arms excel,
Or him, who †, liefer chooſing calm retreat,
With Peace and gentle Virtue aye would dwell,
Who have their triumphs, like as hath Bellona fell.

XI.

Theſe, as he ſaid, beſeemed knight to know,
And all be they in Fairy-lond y-taught,
Where every art and all fair virtues grow;
Yet various climes with various fruits are fraught,
And ſuch in one hath full perfection ‡ raught
The which no ſkill may in another rear.
So gloz'd th' enchaunter till he hath him brought
To a huge rock, that clomb ſo high in air,
That from it he § uneath the murmuring ſurge mote hear.

XII.

Thence the ſalt wave beyond in proſpect wide
A ſpacious plain the falſe enchaunter ſhow'd,
With goodly caſtles deck'd on every ſide,
And ſilver ſtreams, that down the champain flow'd,
And waſh'd the vineyards that beſide them ſtood,
And groves of myrtle; als the lamp of day
His orient beams diſplay'd withouten cloud,
Which lightly on the gliſtening waters play,
And tinge the caſtles, woods, and hills, with purple ray.

* Proper, fit. † Rather. ‡ Reach'd. § Hardly.

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XIII.

So fair a landſcape charm'd the wondering knight;
And eke the breath of morning freſh and ſweet
Inſpir'd his jocund ſpirit with delight,
And eaſe of heart for ſoft perſuaſion meet.
Then him the traytor baſe 'gan fair entreat,
And from the rock as downward they deſcend,
Of that bleſt lond his praiſes 'gan repeat,
Till he him moved hath with him to * wend;
So to the billowy ſhore their haſty march they bend.

XIV.

There in a painted bark all trim and gay,
Whoſe ſails full glad embrac'd the wanton wind,
There ſat a ſtranger † wight in quaint array,
That ſeem'd of various garbs ‡ attone combin'd,
Of Europe, Afric, eaſt and weſtern Inde.
Als round about him many creatures ſtood,
Of ſeveral nations and of divers kind,
Apes, ſerpents, birds with human ſpeech endow'd,
And monſters of the land, and wonders of the flood.

XV.

He was to weet a mighty traveller,
Who curioſity thereafter § hight
And well he knew each coaſt and harbour fair,
And every nation's latitude and ſite,

And

* To go. † Man or woman. ‡ Together.
§ Was called.

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And how to steer the wandering bark aright.
So to him strait the false encounter bore,
And with him likewise brought the red-cross knight:
Then fairly him besought to waft them o'er;
Swift flew the dauncing bark, and reach'd the adverse shore.

XVI.

There when they landed were, them ran to greet
A bevy bright of damsels gent and gay,
Who with soft smiles, and salutation sweet,
And courteous violence would force them stay,
And rest them in their bower not far away;
Their bower that most luxuriously was * dight
With all the dainties of air, earth, and sea,
All that mote please the taste, and charm the sight,
The pleasure of the board, and charm of beauty bright.

XVII.

Als might he therein hear a mingled sound
Of feast and song and laughing jollity,
That in the noise was all distinction drown'd
Of graver sense, or music's harmony.
Yet were there some in that blithe company
That aptly could discourse of virtuous lore,
Of manners, wisdom, and sound policy;
Yet † nould they often ope their sacred store,
Ne might their voice be heard 'mid riot and uproar.

XVIII. Thereto

* Adorned, set forth. † Would not.

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XVIII.

Thereto the joys of idleneſs and love,
And luxury, that beſots the nobleſt mind,
And cuſtom prevalent at diſtance drove
All ſenſe and reliſh of a higher kind,
Whereby the ſoul to virtue is refin'd.
Inſtead whereof the arts of ſlavery
Were taught, of ſlavery perverſe and blind,
That vainly boaſts her native liberty,
Yet wears the chains of pride, of luſt, and gluttony.

XIX.

Of which the red-croſs knight right well aware,
Would in no wiſe agree with them to go,
Albeit with courtly glee their leader fair,
* Hight Politeſſa, him did kindly woo.
But all was falſe pretence, and hollow ſhow,
Falſe as the flowers which to their breaſts they ty'd
Or thoſe which ſeemed in their cheeks to glow,
For both were falſe, and not by Nature dy'd,
Falſe rivals of the ſpring, and beauty's roſy pride.

XX.

Then from behind them ſtraightway 'gan advaunce
An uncouth ſtripling quaintly habited,
As for ſome revel maſk, or antic daunce,
All chequer'd o'er with yellow, blue, and red;
'Is in a vizor black he ſhrouds his head,

The

* Called.

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The which he toſſed to and fro amain,
And † eft his lathy falchion brandiſhed,
As if he meant fierce battle to ‡ darrain,
And like a wanton ape eft ſkip'd he on the plain.

XXI.

And eft about him ſkip'd a gaudy throng
Of youthful gallants, frolic, trim, and gay,
Chanting in careleſs notes their amorous ſong,
Match'd with like careleſs gueſts, like amorous play.
Als were they gorgeous, dreſs'd in rich array,
And well accepted of that female train,
Whoſe hearts to joy and mirth devoted aye,
Each proffer'd love receive without diſdain,
And part without regret from each late favour'd ſwain.

XXII.

And now they do accord in wanton daunce
To join their hands upon the flowery plain;
The whiles with amorous leer and eyes aſkaunce
Each damſel fires with love her glowing ſwain;
Till, all impatient of the tickling pain,
In ſudden laughter forth at once they break,
And ending ſo their daunce, each tender twain
To ſhady bowers forthwith themſelves betake,
Deep hid in myrtle groves, beſide a ſilver lake.

XXIII.

Thereat the red-croſs knight was much enmov'd,
And 'gan his heart with indignation ſwell,
To view in forms ſo made to be belov'd,
Ne faith, ne truth, ne heavenly virtue dwell;

But

† Often. ‡ Attempt.

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But luſt inſtead, and falſehood, child of hell;
And glutton ſloth, and love of gay attire:
And ſooth to ſay, them well could parallel
Their luſty * paramours in vain deſire;
Well fitted to each dame was every gallant ſquire.

XXIV.

Yet when their ſovereign calls them forth to arms,
Their ſovereign, whoſe † beheſts they moſt revere,
Right wiſely can they menage war's alarms,
And wield with valour great the martial ſpear,
So that their name is dreaded far and near.
Oh! that for liberty they ſo did fight!
Then need not fairy-land their proweſs fear,
Ne give in charge to her adventurous knight
Their friendſhip to beware, and ſenſe-deluding ſleight.

XXV.

But not for liberty they wagen war,
But ſolely to ‡ aggrate their mighty lord,
For whom their deareſt blood they ‖ millen ſpare,
When ſo him liſteth draw the conquering ſword;
So is that idol vain of them ador'd,
Who ne with might beyond his meaneſt thrall
Endued, ne with ſuperior wiſdom ſtor'd,
Sees at his feet proſtrated millions fall,
And with religious dread obey his princely call.

XXVI.

Thereto ſo high and ſtately was his port,
That all the petty kings him ſore envy'd,
And would him imitate in any ſort,
h all the mimic pageantry of pride, And

ers. † Commands. ‡ Pleaſe. ‖ Will not.

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And worſhip'd be like him, and deify'd,
Of courtly ſycophants and * caitifs vile,
Who to thoſe ſervices themſelves apply'd,
And in that ſchool of ſervitude erewhile
Had learn'd to bow and grin, and flatter, and beguile.

XXVII.

For to that ſeminary of faſhions vain
The rich and noble from all parts repair,
Where grown enamour'd of the gaudy train,
And, courteous haviour gent and debonair,
They caſt to imitate ſuch ſemblaunce fair;
And, deeming meanly of their native lond,
Their own rough virtues they diſdain to wear,
And back returning dreſt by foreign hond,
Ne other matter care, ne other underſtond.

XXVIII.

Wherefore th' enchaunter vile, who ſore was griev'd
To ſee the knight reject thoſe damſels gay,
Wherewith he thought him ſure to have deceiv'd,
Was minded to that court him to convey,
And daze his eyen with majeſty's bright ray:
So to a ſtately caſtle he him brought,
Which in the midſt of a great garden lay,
And wiſely was by cunning craftſmen wrought,
And with all riches deck'd ſurpaſſing human thought.

XXIX.

There underneath a ſumptuous canopy,
That with bright ore and diamonds glitter'd far,
Sate the ſwoln form of royal † ſurquedry,
And deem'd itſelf ‡ allgates ſome creature rare,
While

* Scoundrels. † Pride. ‡ By all means, omnino.

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While its own haughty ſtate it mote compare
With the baſe countenance of the vaſſal fry,
That ſeem'd to have nor eye, nor tongue, nor ear;
Ne any ſenſe, ne any faculty,
That did not to his throne owe ſervile miniſtry.

XXX.

Yet wiſt he not that half that homage low
Was at a wizard's ſhrine in private pay'd,
The which conducted all that goodly ſhow,
And as he lift th' imperial puppet play'd,
By ſecret ſprings and wheels right wiſely made,
That he the ſubtle wires mote not *avize,
But deem in ſooth that all he did or ſaid,
From his own motion and free grace did riſe,
And that he juſtly hight immortal, great, and wiſe.

XXXI.

And eke to each of that ſame gilded train,
That meekly round that lordly throne did ſtand,
Was by that wizard ty'd a magic chain,
Whereby their actions all he mote command,
And rule with hidden influence the land.
Yet to his lord he outwardly did bend,
And thoſe ſame magic chains within his hand
Did ſeem to place, albeit by the end
He held them faſt, that none them from his gripe mote rend.

XXXII. He

*Diſcover, perceive.

XXXII.

He was to weet an old and wrinkled mage,
Deep read in all the arts of policy,
And from experience grown so crafty sage,
That none his secret counsels mote descry,
Ne search the mines of his deep-subtlety.
Thereto fair peace he lov'd and cherished;
And traffic did promote and industry,
Whereby the vulgar were in quiet fed,
And the proud lords in ease and plenty wallowed.

XXXIII.

Thence all the gorgeous splendor of the court,
* Sith the sole business of the rich and great,
Was to that hope-built temple to resort,
And round their earthly god in glory wait,
Who, with their pride to swell his royal state,
Did pour large sums of gold on every one,
Brought him by harpies fell, him to aggrate,
And torn from peasants vile, beneath the throne
Who lay deep sunk in earth, and inwardly did groan.

XXXIV.

Behold, says Archimage, the envy'd height
Of human grandeur to the gods ally'd!
Behold yon sun of power, whose glorious light,
O'er this rejoicing land out-beaming wide,
Calls up those princely flowers on every side;
Which like the painted daughters of the plain
Ne toil, ne spin, ne stain their silken pride
With care, or sorrow, sith withouten pain,
Them in eternal joy those heavenly beams maintain.

* Since.

XXXV. Them

XXXV.

Them morn and evening joy eternal greets,
And for them thouſands and ten thouſands * moil,
Gathering from land and ocean honied ſweets
For them, who in ſoft indolence the while
And ſlumbering peace enjoy the luſcious ſpoil;
And as they view around the careful bees
† Foreſpent with labour and inceſſant toil,
With the ſweet contraſt learn themſelves to pleaſe,
And heighten by compare the luxury of eaſe.

XXXVI.

Ungenerous man, quoth then the fairy knight,
That can rejoice to ſee another's woe!
And thou, unworthy of that glory bright,
Wherewith the gods have deck'd thy princely brow,
That doth on ſloth and gluttony beſtow
The hard-earn'd fruits of induſtry and pain,
And to the dogs the labourer's morſel throw,
Unmindful of the hand that ſow'd the grain,
The poor earth-trodden root of all thy greatneſs vain.

XXXVII.

Oh foul abuſe of ſacred majeſty,
That boaſteth her fair ſelf from heaven y-ſprong!
Where are the marks of thy divinity?
Truth, mercy, juſtice ſteady, bold and ſtrong,
To aid the meek, and curb oppreſſive wrong?
Where is the care and love of public good,
That to the people's father doth belong?
Where the vice-gerent of that bounteous God,
Who bids diſpenſe to all, what he for all beſtow'd?

XXXVIII. Dwel-

* Work hard. † Quite ſpent.

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XXXVIII.

Dwell'ſt thou not rather, like the prince of hell,
In Pandemonium full of ugly fiends?
Diſſimulation, diſcord, malice fell,
Reckleſs ambition, that right onward * wends,
Though his wild march o'erthrow both fame and friends,
And virtue and his country; crooked guile,
Obliquely creeping to his treacherous ends,
And flattery, curs'd aſſaſſin, who the while
He holds the murderous knife, can fawn, and kiſs, and ſmile.

XXXIX.

Then 'gan he ſtrait unvail the mirrour bright,
The which fair † Una gave him heretofore,
Ere he as yet, with ‡ Paynim foe to fight,
For foreign land had left his native ſhore.
This in his careful breaſt he always bore,
And on it oft would caſt his wary eye;
For it by magic framed was of yore,
So that no falſhood mote it well abye,
But it was plainly ſeen, or fearfully did fly.

XL.

This on that gay aſſembly did he turn,
And ſaw confounded quite the gaudy ſcene;
Saw the cloſe fire that inwardly did burn,
And waſte the throbbing heart with ſecret ‖ teen;

T Saw

* Goes.

† Una in Spenſer repreſents Truth, ſee B. 1. Fairy Queen.

‡ Heathen, the uſual enemy of knight-errants in Spenſer. ‖ Pain, anguiſh.

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Saw baſe dependence in the haughty mien
Of lords and princes; ſaw the magic chain
That each did wear, but deem'd he wore unſeen,
The whiles with count'naunce glad he hid his pain,
And homage did require from each poor lowly ſwain.

XLI.

And though to that old mage they louted down,
Yet did they dearly wiſh for his decay:
Als trembled he, and aye upon the throne
Of his great lord his tottering ſteps did ſtay,
And oft behind him ſkulk'd for great diſmay;
Als ſhook the throne, when ſo the villain crew,
That underneath oppreſs'd and groveling lay,
Impatient of the grievous burthen grew,
And loudly for redreſs and liberty did ſue.

XLII.

There mote he likewiſe ſee a ribbald train
Of dancers, broiderers, ſlaves of luxury,
Who caſt o'er all thoſe lords and ladies vain
A veil of ſemblaunce fair, and richeſt dye,
That none their inward baſeneſs mote deſcry.
But nought was hidden from that mirrour bright.
Which when falſe Archimago 'gan eſpy,
He feared for himſelf, and warn'd the knight
From ſo deteſted place to maken ſpeedy flight.

XLIII.

So on he paſſed, till he comen hath
To a ſmall river, that full ſlow did glide,
'ſ it uneath mote find its watry path
ſtones and rubbiſh, that did choak its tide,

So

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So lay the mouldering piles on every ſide,
Seem'd there a goodly city once had been,
Albeit now fallen were her royal pride,
Yet mote her auncient greatneſs ſtill be ſeen,
Still from her ruins prov'd the world's imperial queen.

XLIV.

For the rich ſpoil of all the continents,
The boaſt of art and nature there was brought,
Corinthian braſs, Ægyptian monuments,
With hieroglyphic ſculptures all inwrought,
And Parian marbles, by Greek artiſts taught
To counterfeit the forms of heroes old,
And ſet before the eye of ſober thought
Lycurgus, Homer, and Alcides bold.
All theſe and many more that may not here be told.

XLV.

There in the middeſt of a ruin'd pile,
That ſeem'd a theatre of circuit vaſt,
Where thouſands might be ſeated, he erewhile
Diſcover'd hath an uncouth trophy plac'd;
Seem'd a huge heap of ſtone together caſt
In nice diſorder and wild ſymmetry,
Urns, broken freezes, ſtatues half defac'd,
And pedeſtals with antique imagery
Emboſs'd, and pillars huge of coſtly porphyry.

XLVI.

Aloft on this ſtrange baſis was *ypight
With girlonds gay adorn'd a golden chair,
In which aye ſmiling with ſelf-bred delight,
In careleſs pride reclin'd a lady fair,

* Placed.

And to soft music lent her idle ear;
The which with pleasure so did her enthral,
That for aught else she had but little care,
For wealth, or fame, or honour feminal,
Or gentle love, sole king of pleasures natural.

XLVII.

Als by her side, in richest robes array'd,
An eunuch sate, of visage pale and dead,
Unseemly paramour for royal maid!
Yet him she courted oft and honoured,
And oft would by her place in princely * sted,
Though from the dregs of earth he springen were,
And oft with regal crowns she deck'd his head,
And oft, to sooth her vain and foolish ear,
She bade him the great names of mighty † Kesars bear.

XLVIII.

Thereto herself a pompous title bore,
For she was vain of her great aunceſtry,
But vainer still of that prodigious store
Of arts and learning, which she vaunts to lie
In the rich archives of her treasury.
These she to strangers oftentimes would shew,
With grave demean and solemn vanity,
Then proudly claim as to her merit due,
The venerable praise and title of Vertù.

XLIX.

Vertù she was ‡ yclept, and held her court
With outward shews of pomp and majesty,
To which natheless few others did resort,
But men of base and vulgar industry.

Or

* Seat or place. † Emperors. ‡ Called or named.

Or ſuch perdy as of them cozen'd be,
Mimes, fidlers, pipers, eunuchs ſqueaking fine,
Painters and builders, ſons of maſonry,
Who well could meaſure with the rule and line,
And all the orders five right craftily define.

L.

But other ſkill of cunning architect,
How to contrive the houſe for dwelling beſt,
With ſelf-ſufficient ſcorn they wont neglect,
As correſponding with their purpoſe leaſt;
And herein be they copied of the reſt,
Who aye pretending love of ſcience fair,
And generous purpoſe to adorn the breaſt
With liberal arts, to Vertù's court repair,
Yet nought but tunes and names, and coins away do bear.

LI.

For long, to viſit her once-honour'd ſeat
The ſtudious ſons of learning have forbore:
Who whilom thither ran with pilgrim feet
Her venerable reliques to adore
And load their boſom with the ſacred ſtore,
Whereof the world large treaſure yet enjoys.
But * ſithence ſhe declin'd from wiſdom's lore,
They left her to diſplay her pompous toys
To virtuoſi vain, and wonder-gaping boys.

LII.

Forthy to her a numerous train doth † long
Of uſhers in her court well practiſed,
Who aye about the monied ſtranger throng,
Offering with ſhews of courteous ‡ bountihed

* Since. † Belong. ‡ Good-nature or civility.

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Him through the rich apartments all to lead,
And ſhew him all the wonders of her ſtate,
Whoſe names and price they wiſely can * areed,
And tell of coins of old and modern date,
And pictures falſe and true right well diſcriminate.

LIII.

Als are they named after him, whoſe tongue
Shook the dictator in his curule chair,
And thundering through the Roman ſenate, rung
His bold Philippicks in Antonius' ear;
Which when the Fairy heard, he ſigh'd full dear,
And, caſting round his quick diſcerning eye,
At every † deal he dropt a manly tear,
As he the ſtately buildings mote deſcry,
Baths, theatres, and fanes, in mouldering fragments lie.

LIV.

And, oh! imperial city! then he ſaid,
How art thou tumbled from thine Alpine throne!
Whereon, like Jove on high Olympus' head,
Thou ſitteſt erſt unequal'd and alone,
And madeſt through the world thy greatneſs known:
While from the weſtern iſles, to Indus' ſhore,
From ſeven-mouth'd Nilus, to the frozen Don,
Thy dradded bolts the ſtrong-pounc'd eagle bore,
And taught the nations round thy faſces to adore.

LV. And

* Relate or declare. Theſe under ſort of antiquaries, who go about with ſtrangers to ſhew them the antiquities, &c. of Rome, are called Ciceroni.

† At every turn, every now and then.

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LV.

And doth among thy reliques nought remain,
No little portion of that haughty ſpright,
Which made thee whilom ſcorn ſoft Pleaſure's chain,
And in free Virtue place thy chief delight,
Whereby through ages ſhone thy glory bright?
And is there nought remaining to confound
Thoſe who, regardleſs of thy woeful plight,
With idle wonder view thy ruins round,
And without thought ſurvey thy memorable wound?

LVI.

Ariſe, thou genuine Cicero, and declare
That all theſe mighty ruins ſcatter'd wide
The ſepulchres of Roman virtue were,
And trophies vaſt of luxury and pride,
Thoſe fell diſeaſes whereof Rome erſt dy'd.
And do you then with vile mechanic thought
Your courſe, ye ſons of Fairy, hither guide,
That ye thoſe gay refinements may be taught,
Which liberty's fair lond to ſhame and thraldom brought?

LVII.

Let Rome thoſe vaſſal arts now meanly boaſt,
Which to her vanquiſh'd thralls ſhe erſt reſign'd;
Ye who enjoy that freedom ſhe has loſt,
That great prerogative of human-kind,
Cloſe to your hearts the precious jewel bind,
And learn the rich poſſeſſion to maintain,
Learn virtue, juſtice, conſtancy of mind,
Not to be mov'd by fear or pleaſure's train;
Be theſe your arts, ye brave; theſe only are humane.

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LVIII.

As he thus ſpake, th' enchaunter half aſham'd
Wiſt not what fitting anſwer to deviſe,
Als was his caitive heart well-nigh inflam'd,
By that ſame knight ſo virtuous, brave, and wiſe,
That long he doubts him farther to entice.
But he was harden'd and remorſeleſs grown,
Through practice old of villainy and vice;
So to his former wiles he turns him ſoon,
As in another place hereafter ſhall be ſhown.

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EDUCATION.

A POEM:

Written in Imitation of the Style and Manner of

SPENSER'S FAIRY QUEEN.

INSCRIBED TO LADY LANGHAM,
Widow of Sir JOHN LANGHAM, Baronet.

" Unum ſtudium verè liberale eſt, quod liberum facit.
" Hoc ſapientiæ ſtudium eſt, ſublime, forte, mag-
" nanimum: cætera puſilla & puerilia ſunt. — Plus
" ſcire velle quàm ſit ſatis intemperantiæ genus eſt.
" Quid, quòd iſta liberalium artium conſectatio
" moleſtos, verboſos, intempeſtivos, ſibi placentes
" facit, & ideo non dicentes neceſſaria, quia ſu-
" pervacua didicerunt." SEN. Ep. 88.

O GOODLY diſcipline! from heaven y-ſprong!
Parent of Science, queen of Arts refin'd!
To whom the Graces, and the Nine belong:
O! bid thoſe Graces, in fair chorus join'd

With

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With each bright Virtue that adorns the mind!
O bid the Muſes, thine harmonious train,
Who by thy aid erſt humaniz'd mankind,
Inſpire, direct, and moralize the ſtrain,
That doth eſſay to teach thy treaſures how to gain!

And thou, whoſe pious and maternal care,
The ſubſtitute of heavenly Providence,
With tendereſt love my orphan life did rear,
And train me up to manly ſtrength and ſenſe;
With mildeſt awe, and virtuous influence,
Directing my unpractis'd wayward feet
To the ſmooth walks of Truth and Innocence;
Where Happineſs heart-felt, Contentment ſweet,
Philoſophy divine, aye hold their bleſt retreat.

Thou, moſt belov'd, moſt honour'd, moſt rever'd!
Accept this verſe, to thy large merit due!
And blame me not, if, by each tye endear'd,
Of nature, gratitude, and friendſhip true,
The whiles this moral theſis I purſue,
And trace the plan of goodly * Nurture o'er,
I bring thy modeſt virtues into view;
And proudly boaſt that from thy precious ſtore,
Which erſt enrich'd my heart, I drew this ſacred lore.

And thus, I ween, thus ſhall I beſt repay
The valued gifts, thy careful love beſtow'd;
If, imitating thee, well as I may,
I labour to diffuſe th' important good,

Till

* Nurture, Education.

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Till this great truth by all be underſtood,
" That all the pious duties which we owe,
" Our parents, friends, our country and our God;
" The ſeeds of every virtue here below,
" From diſcipline alone, and early culture, grow."

CANTO I.

ARGUMENT.

The Knight, as to * Pædia's houſe
He his young ſon conveys,
Is ſtaid by Cuſtom; with him fights,
And his vain pride diſdays.

I.

A Gentle Knight there was, whoſe noble deeds
O'er Fairy land by Fame were blazon'd round;
For warlike enterprize, and ſage † areeds
Among the chief alike was he renown'd;
Whence with the marks of higheſt honours crown'd
By Gloriana, in domeſtic peace,
That port, to which the wiſe are ever bound,
He anchor'd was, and chang'd the toſſing ſeas
Of buſtling buſy life, for calm ſequeſter'd eaſe.

II. There

* Pædia is a Greek word, ſignifying education.
† Areeds, counſels.

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II.

There in domeſtic virtue rich and great
As erſt in public, 'mid his wide domain,
Long in primæval patriarchal ſtate,
The lord, the judge, the father of the plain,
He dwelt; and with him, in the golden chain
Of wedded faith y-link'd, a matron ſage
Aye dwelt; ſweet partner of his joy and pain,
Sweet charmer of his youth, friend of his age,
Skill'd to improve his bliſs, his ſorrows to aſſuage.

III.

From this fair union, not of ſordid gain,
But merit ſimilar and mutual love,
True ſource of lineal virtue, ſprung a train
Of youths and virgins; like the beauteous grove,
Which round the temple of Olympick Jove,
Begirt with youthful bloom the * parent tree,
The ſacred olive; whence old Elis wove
Her verdant crowns of peaceful victory,
The † guerdons of bold ſtrength and ſwift activity.

IV.

So round their noble parents goodly roſe
Theſe generous ſcyons: they with watchful care
Still, as the ſwelling paſſions 'gan diſcloſe
The buds of future virtues, did prepare
With

* *Parent tree, the ſacred olive.*] This tree grew in the Altis, or ſacred grove of Olympick Jupiter at Olympia, having, as the Eleans pretended, been ori-
ginated there by Hercules. It was eſteemed
from that were taken the Olympick crowns.
† ons, rewards.

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With prudent culture the young ſhoots to rear:
And aye in this endearing pious toil
They by a * palmer ſage inſtructed were,
Who from deep thought and ſtudious ſearch erewhile
Had learnt to mend the heart, and till the human ſoil.

V.

For by celeſtial Wiſdom whilom led
Through all th' apartments of th' immortal mind,
He view'd the ſecret ſtores, and mark'd the † ſted
To judgment, wit, and memory aſſign'd;
And how ſenſation and reflection join'd
To fill with images her darkſome grotte,
Where, variouſly disjointed or combin'd,
As reaſon, fancy, or opinion wrought,
Their various maſks they play'd, and fed her penſive thought.

VI.

‡ Alſe through the fields of Science had he ſtray'd
With eager ſearch, and ſent his piercing eye
Through each learn'd ſchool, each philoſophic ſhade,
Where Truth and Virtue erſt were deem'd to lie;
If haply the fair vagrants he § mote ſpy,
Or hear the muſic of their charming lore:
But all unable there to ſatisfy
His curious ſoul, he turn'd him to explore
The ſacred writ of Faith; to learn, believe, adore.

VII. Thence

* Palmer, pilgrim. The perſon here ſignified is Mr. Locke, characterized by his works.
† Sted, place, ſtation. ‡ Alſe, alſo, further.
§ Mote, might.

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VII.

Thence foe profeſs'd of Falſhood and Deceit,
Thoſe fly artificers of tyranny,
*Aye holding up before uncertain feet
His faithful light to Knowledge, Liberty,
Mankind he led, to civil policy,
And mild Religion's charitable law;
That, fram'd by Mercy and Benignity
The perſecuting ſword forbids to draw,
And free-created ſouls with penal terrours awe.

VIII.

† Ne with the glorious gifts elate and vain
Lock'd he his wiſdom up in churliſh pride;
But, ſtooping from his height, would even deign
The feeble ſteps of Infancy to guide.
Eternal glory him therefore betide,
Let every generous youth his praiſe proclaim;
Who, wandering through the world's rude foreſt wide,
By him hath been y-taught his courſe to frame
To Virtue's ſweet abodes, and heaven-aſpiring Fame!

IX.

For this the Fairy Knight with anxious thought,
And fond paternal care, his counſel pray'd;
And him of gentleſt courteſy beſought
His guidance to vouchſafe and friendly aid;

The

* Aye, ever. † Ne, nor.

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The while his tender offspring he convey'd,
Through devious paths to that ſecure retreat;
Where ſage Pædîa, with each tuneful maid,
On a wide mount had fix'd her rural ſeat,
'Mid flowery gardens plac'd, untrod by vulgar feet.

X.

And now forth-pacing with his blooming heir,
And that ſame virtuous palmer them to guide;
Arm'd all to point, and on a courſer fair
Y-mounted high, in military pride,
His little train before he ſlow did ride.
Him eke behind a gentle ſquire * enſues,
With his young lord aye marching ſide by ſide,
His counſellour and guard, in goodly † thews,
Who well had been brought up, and nurs'd by every Muſe.

XI.

Thus as their pleaſing journey they purſued,
With chearful argument beguiling pain:
Ere long deſcending from an hill they view'd
Beneath their eyes out-ſtretch'd a ſpacious plain.
That fruitful ſhew'd, and apt for every grain,
For paſtures, vines, and flowers; while Nature fair
Sweet-ſmiling all around with countenance ‡ fain
Seem'd to demand the tiller's art and care,
Her wildneſs to correct, her laviſh waſte repair.

XII. Right

* Enſues, follows. † Thews, manners.
‡ Fain, earneſt, eager.

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XII.

Right good, I ween, and bounteous was the ſoil,
Aye wont in happy ſeaſon to repay
With tenfold uſury the peaſant's toil.
But now 'twas ruin all, and wild decay;
Untill'd the garden and the fallow lay,
The ſheep ſhorne down with barren * brakes o'er-
grown
The whiles the merry peaſants ſport and play,
All as the public evil were unknown,
Or every public care from every breaſt was flown.

XIII.

Aſtoniſh'd at a ſcene at once ſo fair
And ſo deform'd; with wonder and delight
At man's neglect, and Nature's bounty rare,
In ſtudious thought a while the Fairy Knight
Bent on that goodly † lond his eager ſight:
Then forward ruſh'd, impatient to deſcry
What towns and caſtles there-in were ‡ empight;
For towns him ſeem'd, and caſtles he did ſpy,
As to th' horizon round he ſtretch'd his roaming eye.

XIV.

Nor long way had they travell'd, ere they came
To a wide ſtream, that with tumultuous roar
Amongſt rude rocks its winding courſe did frame.
Black was the wave and ſordid, cover'd o'er
With

* Brakes, briars. † Lond, land.
‡ Empight, placed.

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With angry foam, and ſtain'd with infants' gore.
Thereto along th' unlovely margin ſtood
A birchen grove that, waving from the ſhore,
Aye caſt upon the tide its falling bud,
And with its bitter juice empoiſon'd all the flood.

XV.

Right in the centre of the vale empight,
Not diſtant far a forked mountain roſe;
In outward form preſenting to the ſight
That fam'd Parnaſſian hill, on whoſe fair brows
The Nine Aonian Sifters wont repoſe;
Liſtening to ſweet Caſtalia's ſounding ſtream,
Which through the plains of Cirrha murmuring flows,
But this to that compar'd mote juſtly ſeem
Ne fitting haunt for gods, ne worthy man's eſteem.

XVI.

For this nor founded deep, nor ſpredden wide,
Nor high up-rais'd above the level plain,
By toiling art through tedious years applied,
From various parts compil'd with ſtudious pain,
Was * erſt up-thrown; if ſo it mote attain,
Like that poetic mountain, to be † hight
The noble ſeat of Learning's goodly train.
Thereto, the more to captivate the ſight,
It like a garden fair moſt curiouſly was ‡ dight.

* Erſt, formerly. † Hight, called, named.
‡ Dight, dreſt.

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XVII.

In figur'd plots with leafy walls inclos'd,
By meaſure and by rule it was out-lay'd;
With ſymmetry ſo regular diſpos'd,
That plot to plot ſtill anſwer'd, ſhade to ſhade;
Each correſpondent twain alike array'd
With like embelliſhments of plants and flowers,
Of ſtatues, vaſes, ſpouting founts, that play'd
Through ſhells of Tritons their aſcending ſhowers,
And labyrinths involv'd, and trelice-woven bowers.

XVIII.

There likewiſe mote be ſeen on every ſide
The yew obedient to the planter's will,
And ſhapely box of all their branching pride
Ungently ſhorne, and with prepoſterous ſkill
To various beaſts and birds of ſundry quill
Transform'd, and human ſhapes of monſtrous ſize;
Huge as that giant-race, who, hill on hill
High-heaping, ſought with impious vain * emprize,
Deſpite of thundering Jove, to ſcale the ſteepy ſkies.

XIX.

Alſe other wonders of the ſportive ſhears
Fair Nature miſ-adorning there were found:
Globes, ſpiral columns, pyramids and piers
With ſprouting urns and budding ſtatues crown'd;
And

* Emprize, enterprize, attempt.

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And horizontal dials on the ground
In living box by cunning artiſts trac'd;
And gallies trim, on no long voyage bound,
But by their roots there ever anchor'd faſt,
* All were their bellying ſails out-ſpread to every blaſt.

XX.

O'er all appear'd the mountain's forked brows
With terraſſes on terraſſes up-thrown;
And all along arrang'd in order'd rows,
And vifto's broad, the velvet ſlopes adown
The ever-verdant trees of Daphne ſhone.
But, aliens to the clime, and brought of old
From Latian plains, and Grecian Helicon,
They ſhrunk and languiſh'd in a foreign mold,
By changeful Summers ſtarv'd, and pinch'd by Winter's cold.

XXI.

Amid this verdant grove with ſolemn ſtate,
On golden thrones of antique form reclin'd,
In mimic majeſty Nine Virgins ſate,
In features various, as unlike in mind:
Alſe boaſted they themſelves of heavenly kind,
And to the ſweet Parnaſſian Nymphs allied;
Thence round their brows the Delphic bay they twin'd,
And matching with high names their apiſh pride,
O'er every learned ſchool aye claim'd they to preſide.

* All, uſed frequently by the old Engliſh Poets for although.

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XXII.

In antique garbs (for modern they diſdain'd)
By Greek and Roman artiſts * whilom made,
Of various woofs, and variouſly diſtain'd
With tints of every hue, were they array'd;
And here and there ambitiouſly diſplay'd
A purple ſhred of ſome rich robe, prepar'd
Erſt by the Muſes or th' Aonian Maid,
To deck great Tullius or the Mantuan Bard;
Which o'er each motley veſt with uncouth ſplendor glar'd.

XXIII.

And well their outward veſture did expreſs
The bent and habit of their inward mind,
Affecting Wiſdom's antiquated dreſs,
And uſages by time caſt far behind.
Thence, to the charms of younger ſcience blind,
The cuſtoms, laws, the learning, arts and phraſe
Of their own countries they with ſcorn declin'd;
Ne ſacred truth herſelf would they embrace,
Unwarranted, unknown in their fore-fathers' days.

XXIV.

Thus ever backward caſting their ſurvey;
To Rome's old ruins and the groves forlorn
Of elder Athens, which in proſpect lay
Stretch'd out beneath the mountain, would they turn
Their

* Whilom, formerly.

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Their busy search, and o'er the rubbish mourn.
Then, gathering up with superstitious care
Each little scrap, however foul or torn,
In grave harangues they boldly would declare,
This Ennius, Varro; This the Stagirite did wear.

XXV.

Yet, under names of venerable sound,
While o'er the world they stretch'd their awful rod;
Through all the provinces of Learning own'd
For teachers of whate'er is wise and good.
Also from each region to their * drad abode
Came youth unnumber'd, crowding all to taste
The streams of Science; which united flow'd
Adown the mount, from nine rich sources cast;
And to the vale below in one rude torrent pass'd.

XXVI.

O'er every source, protectress of the stream,
One of those Virgin Sisters did preside;
Who, dignifying with her noble name
Her proper flood, aye pour'd into the tide
The heady vapours of scholastic pride
Despotical and abject, bold and blind,
Fierce in debate, and forward to decide;
Vain love of praise, with adulation join'd,
And disingenuous scorn, and impotence of mind.

* Drad, dreadful.

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XXVII.

Extending from the hill on every ſide,
In circuit vaſt a verdant valley ſpread;
Acroſs whoſe uniform flat boſom glide
Ten thouſand ſtreams, in winding mazes led,
By various ſluices from one common head;
A turbid maſs of waters, vaſt, profound,
Hight of Philology the lake; and fed
By that rude torrent, which with roaring ſound
Came tumbling from the hill, and flow'd the level round.

XXVIII.

And every where this ſpacious valley o'er,
Faſt by each ſtream was ſeen a numerous throng
Of beardleſs ſtriplings to the birch-crown'd ſhore,
By nurſes, guardians, fathers, dragg'd along:
Who, helpleſs, meek, and innocent of wrong,
Were torn reluctant from the tender ſide
Of their fond mothers, and by * faitours ſtrong,
By power made inſolent, and hard by pride,
Were driven with furious rage, and laſh'd into the tide.

XXIX.

On the rude bank with trembling feet they ſtood,
And, caſting round their oft-reverted eyes,
If haply they mote 'ſcape the hated flood,
Fill'd all the plain with lamentable cries;

* Faitour, doer, from faire, to do, and fait, deed, commonly uſed by Spenſer in a bad ſenſe.

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But far away th' unheeding father flies,
Conſtrain'd his ſtrong compunctions to repreſs;
While cloſe behind, aſſuming the diſguiſe
Of nurturing care, and ſmiling tenderneſs,
With ſecret ſcourges arm'd, thoſe grieſly faitours preſs.

XXX.

As on the ſteepy margin of a brook,
When the young ſun with flowery Maia rides:
With innocent diſmay a bleating flock
Crowd back, affrighted at the rolling tides:
The ſhepherd-ſwain at firſt exhorting chides
Their * ſeely fear; at length impatient grown,
With his rude crook he wounds their tender ſides;
And, all regardleſs of their piteous moan,
Into the daſhing wave compels them furious down.

XXXI.

Thus urg'd by maſtering fear and dolorous † teen
Into the current plung'd that infant crowd.
Right piteous was the ſpectacle, I ween,
Of tender ſtriplings ſtain'd with tears and blood,
Perforce conflicting with the bitter flood;
And labouring to attain the diſtant ſhore,
Where holding forth the gown of manhood ſtood
The ſyren Liberty, and ever-more
Solicited their hearts with her inchanting lore.

* Seely, ſimple. † Teen, pain, grief.

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XXXII.

Irkſome and long the paſſage was, perplex'd
With rugged rocks on which the raving tide
By ſudden burſts of angry tempeſts vex'd
Oft daſh'd the youth, whoſe ſtrength mote ill abide
With head up-lifted o'er the waves to ride.
Whence many wearied ere they had o'er-paſt
The middle ſtream (for they in vain have tried)
Again return'd * aſtounded and aghaſt;
Ne one regardful look would ever backward caſt.

XXXIII.

Some, of a rugged, more enduring frame,
Their toilſome courſe with patient pain purſued;
And, though with many a bruiſe and † muchel blame,
Eft hanging on the rocks, and eft embrued
Deep in the muddy ſtream, with hearts ſubdued
And quail'd by labour, gain'd the ſhore at laſt,
But in life's practic ‡ lear unſkill'd and rude,
Forth to that forked hill they ſilent pac'd;
Where hid in ſtudious ſhades their fruitleſs hours they waſte.

XXXIV.

Others of rich and noble lineage bred,
Though with the crowd to paſs the flood conſtrain'd,
Yet o'er the crags with fond indulgence led
By hireling guides and in all depths ſuſtain'd,
Skimm'd

* aſtoniſh'd. † Muchel, much. ‡ learning.

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Skimm'd lightly o'er the tide, undipt, unstain'd,
Save with the sprinkling of the watery spray:
And aye their proud prerogative maintain'd,
Of ignorance and ease, and wanton play,
Soft harbingers of vice, and premature decay.

XXXV.

A few, alas, how few! by heaven's high will
With subtle spirits endow'd and sinews strong,
* Albe sore † mated by the tempests shrill,
That bellow'd fierce and rife the rocks among,
By their own native vigour borne along
Cut briskly through the waves; and, forces new
Gathering from toil, and ardor from the throng
Of rival youths, outstript the labouring crew,
And to the true ‡ Parnasse and heaven-throng'd glory flew.

XXXVI.

Dire was the tumult, and from every shore
Discordant echoes struck the deafen'd ear,
Heart-thrilling cries, with sobs and ‖ singults sore
Short-interrupted, the imploring tear,
And furious stripes, and angry threats severe,
Confus'dly mingled with the jarring sound
Of all the various speeches that § while-ere
On Shinar's wide-spread champain did astound
High Babel's builders vain, and their proud works confound.

XXXVII. Much

* Albe, although.
† Mated, amazed, scared.
‡ Parnasse, Parnassus.
‖ Singults, sighs.
§ While-ere, formerly.

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XXXVII.

Much was the knight empaſſion'd at the ſcene,
But more his blooming ſon, whoſe tender breaſt
Empierced deep with ſympathizing teen
On his pale cheek the ſigns of drad impreſs'd,
And fill'd his eyes with tears, which ſore diſtreſs'd
Up to his ſire he rais'd in mournful wiſe;
Who with ſweet ſmiles paternal ſoon redreſs'd
His troublous thoughts, and clear'd each ſad ſurmiſe;
Then turns his ready ſteed, and on his journey hies.

XXXVIII.

But far he had not march'd ere he was ſtay'd
By a rude voice, that like th' united ſound
Of ſhouting myriads, through the valley bray'd,
And ſhook the groves, the floods, and ſolid ground:
The diſtant hills rebellow'd all around.
"Arreſt, Sir Knight, it cried, thy fond career,
"Nor with preſumptuous diſobedience wound
"That aweful majeſty which all revere!
"In my commands, Sir Knight, the voice of nations
"hear!"

XXXIX.

Quick turn'd the Knight, and ſaw upon the plain
Advancing tow'rds him with impetuous gait,
And viſage all inflam'd with fierce diſdain,
A —onſtrous Giant, on whoſe brow elate

Shone

Shone the bright enſign of imperial ſtate;
Albeit lawful kingdom he had none;
But laws and kingdoms wont he oft create,
And oft'times over both erect his throne,
While ſenates, prieſts and kings his * ſovran ſceptre own.

XL.

Cuſtom he height; and aye in every land
Uſurp'd dominion with deſpotic ſway
O'er all he holds; and to his high command
Conſtrains even ſtubborn Nature to obey;
Whom diſpoſſeſſing oft, he doth aſſay
To govern in her right: and with a pace
So ſoft and gentle doth he win his way,
That ſhe unwares is caught in his embrace,
And though deflower'd and thrall'd nought feels her foul diſgrace.

XLI.

For nurturing, even from their tendereſt age,
The docile ſons of men withouten pain,
By diſciplines and rules to every ſtage
Of life accommodate, he doth them train
Inſenſibly to wear and hug his chain.
Alſe his beheſts or gentle or ſevere,
Or good or noxious, rational or vain,
He craftily perſuades them to revere,
As inſtitutions ſage, and venerable lear.

XLII. Pro-

* Sovran, for ſovereign.

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XLII.

Protector therefore of that forked hill,
And mighty patron of thoſe Siſters Nine,
Who, there enthron'd, with many a copious rill
Feed the full ſtreams, that through the valley ſhine,
He deemed was; and aye with rites divine,
* Like thoſe, which Sparta's hardy race of yore
Were wont perform at fell Diana's ſhrine,
He doth conſtrain his vaſſals to adore
Perforce their ſacred names, and learn their ſacred lore.

XLIII.

And to the fairy Knight now drawing near,
With voice terrific and imperious mien,
(All was he wont leſs dreadful to appear,
When known and practis'd then at diſtance ſeen)
And kingly ſtretching forth his ſceptre ſheen,
Him he commandeth, upon threaten'd pain
Of his diſpleaſure high and vengeance keen,
From his rebellious purpoſe to refrain,
And all due honours pay to Learning's reverend train.

XLIV.

So ſaying, and foreſtalling all reply,
His peremptory hand without delay,
As one who little car'd to juſtify
His princely will, long us'd to boundleſs ſway,
Upon

* The Lacedemonians, in order to make their children hardy, and endure pain with conſtancy and courage, were accuſtomed to cauſe them to be ſcourged ſ-ly. And I myſelf (ſays Plutarch, in his urgus) have ſeen ſeveral of them endure death, at the foot of the altar of Diana, rthia.

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Upon the Fairy Youth with great dismay
In every quaking limb convuls'd, he lay'd:
And proudly stalking o'er the verdant * lay,
Him to those scientific streams convey'd,
With many his young compeers therein to be † embay'd.

XLV.

The Knight his tender son's distressful ‡ stour
Perceiving, swift to his assistance flew:
Ne vainly stay'd to deprecate that power,
Which from submission aye more haughty grew.
For that proud giant's force he wisely knew,
Not to be meanly dreaded, nor defy'd
With rash presumption; and with courage true,
Rather than step from Virtue's paths aside,
Oft had he singly scorn'd his all-dismaying pride.

XLVI.

And now, disdaining parle, his courser hot
He fiercely prick'd, and couch'd his vengeful spear;
Where-with the giant he so rudely smot,
That him perforce constrain'd to ‖ wend arrear.
Who, much abash'd at such rebuke severe,
Yet his accustom'd pride recovering soon,
Forth-with his massy sceptre 'gan up-rear;
For other warlike weapon he had none,
Ne other him behov'd to quell his boldest § fone.

XLVII. With

* Lay, mead. † Embay'd, bathed, dipt.
‡ Stour, trouble, misfortune, &c.
‖ Wend arrear, move backwards. § Fone, foes.

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XLVII.

With that enormious mace the Fairy Knight
So sore he * bet, that all his armour † bray'd,
To pieces well-nigh riven with the might
Of so tempestuous strokes; but he was stay'd,
And ever with deliberate valour weigh'd
The sudden changes of the doubtful fray;
From cautious prudence oft deriving aid,
When force unequal did him hard assay:
So lightly from his steed he leapt upon the lay.

XLVIII.

Then swiftly drawing forth his ‡ trenchant blade,
High o'er his head he held his fenceful shield;
And warily forecasting to evade
The giant's furious arm about him wheel'd,
With restless steps aye traversing the field.
And ever as his foe's intemperate pride,
Through rage defenceless, mote advantage yield,
With his sharp sword so oft he did him || gride,
That his gold-sandal'd feet in crimson floods were dy'd.

XLIX.

His baser parts he maim'd with many a wound;
But far above his utmost reach were § pight
The forts of life: ne never to confound
With utter ruin, and abolish quite

A power

* Bet, beat. † Bray'd, resounded.
‡ Trenchant, cutting. || Gride, cut, hack.
§ Pight, placed.

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A power ſo puiſſant by his ſingle might
Did he preſume to hope: himſelf alone
From lawleſs force to free, in bloody fight
He ſtood; content to bow to Cuſtom's throne,
So reaſon mote not bluſh his ſovran rule to own.

L.

So well he warded, and ſo fiercely preſs'd
His foe, that weary vex'd he of the fray;
Yet * nould he algates lower his haughty creſt;
But maſking in contempt his ſore diſmay,
Diſdainfully releas'd the trembling prey,
As one unworthy of his princely care;
Then proudly caſting on the warlike † fay
A ſmile of ſcorn and pity, through the air
'Gan blow his ſhrilling horn; the blaſt was heard afar.

LI.

Eftſoons aſtoniſh'd at th' alarming ſound,
The ſignal of diſtreſs and hoſtile wrong,
Confus'dly trooping from all quarters round
Came pouring o'er the plain a numerous throng
Of every ſex and order, old and young;
The vaſſals of great Cuſtom's wide domain,
Who, to his lore inur'd by uſage long,
His every ſummons heard with pleaſure fain,
And felt his every wound with ſympathetic pain.

LII. They,

* Nould he algates, would not by any means.
† Fay, fairy.

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LII.

They, when their bleeding king they did behold,
And saw an armed Knight him standing near,
Attended by that Palmer sage and bold;
Whose venturous search of devious truth while-ere
Spread through the realms of learning horrors drear,
Y-seized were at first with terrors great;
And in their boding hearts began to fear,
Dissention factious, controversial hate,
And innovations strange in Custom's peaceful state.

LIII.

But when they saw the Knight his fauchion sheathe,
And climbing to his steed march thence away,
With all his hostile train, they 'gan to breathe
With freer spirit, and with aspect gay
Soon chac'd the gathering clouds of black affray.
Alse their great monarch, cheared with the view
Of myriads, who confess his sovran sway,
His ruffled pride began to plume anew;
And on his bugle clear a strain of triumph blew.

LIV.

There-at the multitude, that stood around,
Sent up at once a universal roar
Of boisterous joy: the sudden-bursting sound,
Like the explosion of a warlike store
Of nitrous grain, th' afflicted * welkin tore.
Then turning towards the Knight, with scoffings lewd,
Heart-piercing insults, and revilings sore,
[illegible]rsts of laughter vain, and hisses rude,
[illegible]he throng he pass'd, his parting steps pursued.

* Welkin, sky.

LV. Alse

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LV.

Alſo from that forked hill the boaſted ſeat
Of ſtudious Peace and mild Philoſophy,
Indignant murmurs mote be heard to threat,
Muſtering their rage; eke baleful Infamy,
Rouz'd from her den of baſe obſcurity
By thoſe ſame Maidens Nine, began to ſound
Her brazen trump of blackening obloquy:
While Satire, with dark clouds encompaſt round,
Sharp, ſecret arrows ſhot, and aim'd his back to wound.

LVI.

But the brave Fairy Knight, no whit diſmay'd,
Held on his peaceful journey o'er the plain;
With curious eye obſerving, as he ſtray'd
Through the wide provinces of Cuſtom's reign,
What mote afreſh admoniſh him remain
Faſt by his virtuous purpoſe; all around
So many objects mov'd his juſt diſdain;
Him ſeem'd that nothing ſerious, nothing ſound,
In city, village, bower, or caſtle, mote be found.

LVII.

In village, city, caſtle, bower, and hall,
Each ſex, each age, each order and degree,
To vice and idle ſport abandon'd all,
Kept one perpetual general jubilee.
Ne ſuffer'd ought diſturb their merry glee;
Ne ſenſe of private loſs, ne public woes,
Reſtraint of law, religion's drad decree,
Inteſtine deſolation, foreign foes,
Nor heaven's tempeſtuous threats, nor earth's convulſive throes.

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LVIII.

But chiefly they whom Heaven's disposing hand
Had seated high on Fortune's upper stage;
And plac'd within their call the sacred band
That waits on Nurture and Instruction sage,
If happy their wise * hests mote them engage
To climb through knowledge to more noble praise;
And as they mount, enlighten every age
With the bright influence of fair Virtue's rays;
Which from the awful heights of Grandeur brighter blaze.

LIX.

They, O perverse and base ingratitude!
Despising the great ends of Providence,
For which above their mates they were endued
With wealth, authority, and eminence,
To the low services of brutal sense
Abus'd the means of pleasures more refin'd,
Of knowledge, virtue, and beneficence;
And, fettering on her throne th' immortal mind,
The guidance of her realm to passions wild resign'd.

LX.

Hence thoughtless, shameless, reckless, spiritless,
Nought worthy of their kind did they essay;
But or benumb'd with palsied Idleness
In meerly living loiter'd life away.

* Or,

Hests, behests, precepts, commands.

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Or, by falſe taſte of pleaſure led aſtray,
For-ever wandering in the ſenſual bowers
Of feverish Debauch, and luſtful Play,
Spent on ignoble toils their active powers,
And with untimely blaſts diſeas'd their vernal hours.

LXI.

Ev'n they to whom kind Nature did accord
A frame more delicate, and purer mind,
Though the foul brothel and the wine-ſtain'd board
Of beaſtly Comus loathing they declin'd,
Yet their ſoft hearts to idle joys reſign'd;
Like painted inſects, through the ſummer-air
With random flight aye ranging unconfin'd;
And taſting every flower and bloſſom fair,
Withouten any choice, withouten any care.

LXII.

For choice them needed none, who only ſought
With vain amuſements to beguile the day;
And wherefore ſhould they take or care or thought,
Whom Nature prompts, and Fortune calls to play?
"Lords of the earth, be happy as ye may!"
So learn'd, ſo taught the leaders of mankind;
Th' unreaſoning vulgar willingly obey,
And, leaving toil and poverty behind,
Ran forth by different ways the bliſsful boon to find.

LXIII.

Nor tedious was the ſearch; for every where,
As nigh great Cuſtom's royal towers the Knight
Paſs'd throughs th' adjoining hamlets, mote he hear
The merry voice of feſtival Delight

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Saluting the return of morning bright
With matin-revels, by the mid-day hours
Scarce ended; and again with dewy night,
In cover'd theatres, or leafy bowers,
Offering her evening-vows to Pleasure's joyous powers.

LXIV.

And ever on the way mote he espy
Men, women, children, a promiscuous throng
Of rich, poor, wise and simple, low and high,
By land, by water, passing aye along
With mummers, antics, music, dance, and song,
To Pleasure's numerous temples, that beside
The glistening streams, or tufted groves among,
To every idle foot stood open wide,
And every gay desire with various joys supplied.

LXV.

For there each earth with diverse charms to move,
The sly inchantress summon'd all her train:
Alluring Venus, queen of vagrant love,
The boon companion Bacchus, loud and vain,
And tricking Hermes, god of fraudful gain,
Who, when blind Fortune throws, directs the die,
And Phœbus tuning his soft Lydian strain
To wanton motions, and the lover's sigh,
And thought-beguiling shew, and masking revelry.

LXVI.

Unmeet associates these for noble youth,
Who to true honour meaneth to aspire;
And for the works of Virtue, Faith, and Truth,
Would keep his manly faculties entire.

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The which avizing well, the cautious ſire
From that ſoft fyren land of Pleaſaunce vain,
With timely haſte was minded to retire,
* Or ere the ſweet contagion mote attain
His ſon's unpractis'd heart, yet free from vicious ſtain.

LXVII.

So turning from that beaten road aſide,
Through many a devious path at length he pac'd,
As that experienc'd Palmer did him guide,
Till to a mountain hoare they came at laſt;
Whoſe high-rais'd brows with ſylvan honours grac'd,
Majeſtically frown'd upon the plain,
And over all an awful horrour caſt.
Seem'd as thoſe villas gay it did diſdain,
Which ſpangled all the vale like Flora's painted train.

LXVIII.

The hill aſcended ſtrait, ere-while they came
To a tall grove, whoſe thick-embowering ſhade,
Impervious to the ſun's meridian flame,
Ev'n at mid-noon a dubious twilight made;
Like to that ſober light, which, diſarray'd
Of all its gorgeous robe, with blunted beams,
Through windows dim with holy acts pourtray'd,
Along ſome cloiſter'd abbey faintly gleams,
Abſtracting the rapt thought from vain earth-muſing themes.

* Or ere, before.

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LXIX.

Beneath this high o'er-arching canopy
Of cluſtering oaks, a ſylvan colonnade,
Aye liſtening to the native melody
Of birds ſweet-echoing through the lonely ſhade,
On to the centre of the grove they ſtray'd;
Which, in a ſpacious circle opening round,
Within its ſheltering arms ſecurely laid,
Diſclos'd to ſudden view a vale profound,
With Nature's artleſs ſmiles and tranquil beauties crown'd.

LXX.

There, on the baſis of an ancient pile,
Whoſe croſs-ſurmounted ſpire o'erlook'd the wood,
A venerable Matron they ere-while
Diſcover'd have, beſide a murmuring flood
Reclining in right ſad and penſive mood.
Retir'd within her own abſtracted breaſt,
She ſeem'd o'er various woes by turns to brood;
The which her changing chear by turns expreſt,
Now glowing with diſdain, with grief now * over-keſt.

LXXI.

Her thus immers'd in anxious thought profound
When-as the Knight perceiv'd, he nearer drew;
To weet what bitter bale did her aſtound,
And whence th' occaſion of her anguiſh grew.
For

* Over-keſt, for over-caſt.

For that right noble Matron well he knew;
And many perils huge, and labours ſore,
Had for her ſake endur'd; her vaſſal true,
Train'd in her love, and practis'd evermore
Her honour to reſpect, and reverence her lore.

LXXII.

O deareſt drad! he cried, fair iſland queen!
Mother of heroes! Empreſs of the Main!
What means that ſtormy brow of troublous teen?
* Sith heaven-born Peace, with all her ſmiling train
Of ſciences and arts, adorns thy reign
With wealth and knowledge, ſplendour and renown?
Each port how throng'd! how fruitful every plain!
How blithe the country! and how gay the town!
While Liberty ſecures and heightens every boon!

LXXIII.

Awaken'd from her trance of penſive woe
By theſe fair flattering words, ſhe rais'd her head;
And, bending on the Knight her frowning brow,
Mock'ſt thou my ſorrows, Fairy Son? ſhe ſaid.
Or is thy judgment by thy heart miſled
To deem that certain, which thy hopes ſuggeſt?
To deem them full of life and † luſtihead,
Whoſe cheeks in Hebe's vivid tints are dreſt,
And with Joy's careleſs mien, and dimpled ſmiles impreſt?

* Sith, ſince. † Luſtihead, ſtrong health, vigour.

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LXXIV.

Thy unſuſpecting heart how nobly good
I know, how ſanguine in thy country's cauſe!
And mark'd thy virtue, ſingly how it ſtood
Th' aſſaults of mighty Cuſtom, which o'erawes
The faint and timorous mind, and oft withdraws
From Reaſon's lore th' ambitious and the vain
By the ſweet lure of popular applauſe,
Againſt their better knowledge, to maintain
The lawleſs throne of Vice, or Folly's childiſh reign.

LXXV.

How vaſt his influence! how wide his ſway!
Thyſelf ere-while by proof didſt underſtand:
And ſaw'ſt, as through his realms thou took'ſt thy way,
How Vice and Folly had o'erſpread the land.
And canſt thou then, O Fairy Son, demand
The reaſon of my woe? or hope to eaſe
The throbbings of my heart with ſpeeches bland,
And words more apt my ſorrows to increaſe,
The once-dear names of Wealth, and Liberty, and Peace?

LXXVI.

Peace, Wealth, and Liberty, that nobleſt boon,
Are bleſſings, only to the wiſe and good.
To weak and vicious minds their worth unknown,
And thence abus'd but ſerve to furniſh food
For riot and debauch, and fire the blood
With high-ſpic'd luxury; whence Striſe, Debate,
Ambition, Envy, Faction's viperous brood,
Contempt of order, manners profligate;
The ſymptoms of a foul, diſeas'd, and bloated ſtate

LXXVII. Even

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LXXVII.

Ev'n Wit and Genius, with their learned train
Of Arts and Muſes, though from Heaven above
Deſcended, when their talents they profane
To varniſh Folly, kindle wanton Love,
And aid excentric ſceptic Pride to rove
Beyond celeſtial Truth's attractive ſphere,
This moral ſyſtem's central ſun, aye prove
To their fond votaries a curſe ſevere,
And only make mankind more obſtinately err.

LXXVIII.

And ſtand my ſons herein from cenſure clear?
Have they conſider'd well, and underſtood,
The uſe and import of thoſe bleſſings dear,
Which the great Lord of Nature hath beſtow'd
As well to prove, as to reward the good?
Whence are theſe torrents then, theſe billowy ſeas
Of vice, in which, as in his proper flood,
The fell Leviathan licentious plays,
And upon ſhipwreck'd Faith and ſinking Virtue preys?

LXXIX.

To you, ye Noble, Opulent and Great!
With friendly voice I call, and honeſt zeal!
Upon your vital influences wait
The health and ſickneſs of the commonweal;
The maladies you cauſe, yourſelves muſt heal.
In vain to the unthinking harden'd crowd
Will Truth and Reaſon make their juſt appeal;
In vain will ſacred Wiſdom cry aloud;
And Juſtice drench in vain her vengeful ſword in blood.

LXXX. With

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LXXX.

With you must reformation first take place:
You are the head, the intellectual mind
Of this vast body politic; whose base,
And vulgar limbs, to drudgery consign'd,
All the rich stores of Science have resign'd
To you, that by the craftsman's various toil,
The sea-worn mariner, and sweating hind,
In peace and affluence maintain'd, the while
You, for yourselves and them, may dress the mental soil.

LXXXI.

Bethink you then, my children, of the trust
In you repos'd: ne let your heaven-born mind
Consume in pleasure, or unactive rust;
But nobly rouse you to the task assign'd,
The godlike task to teach and mend mankind:
Learn, that ye may instruct: to virtue lead
Yourselves the way: the herd will crowd behind,
And gather precepts from each worthy deed:
"Example is a lesson, that all men can read."

LXXXII.

But if (to all or most I do not speak)
In vain and sensual habits now grown old,
The strong Circæan charm you cannot break,
Nor re-assume at will your native * mould,
Yet envy not the state you could not hold;
And take compassion on the rising age:
In them redeem your errours manifold;
And, by due discipline and nurture sage,
's lore betimes your docile sons engage.

* Mould, shape, form.

LXXXIII. You

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LXXXIII.

You chiefly, who like me in ſecret mourn
The prevalence of Cuſtom lewd and vain;
And you, who, though, by the rude torrent borne
Unwillingly along, you yield with pain
To his beheſts, and act what you diſdain,
Yet nouriſh in your hearts the generous love
Of piety and truth, no more reſtrain
The manly zeal; but all your ſinews move
The preſent to reclaim, the future race improve!

LXXXIV.

Eftſoons by your joint efforts ſhall be quell'd
Yon haughty Giant, who ſo proudly ſways
A ſceptre by repute alone upheld;
Who where he cannot dictate ſtrait obeys,
Accuſtom'd to conform his flattering phraſe
To numbers and high-plac'd authority,
Your party he will join, your maxims praiſe,
And, drawing after all his menial fry,
Soon teach the general voice your act to ratify.

LXXXV.

Ne for the atchievement of this great emprize
The want of means or counſel may ye dread.
From my Twin-daughters' fruitful wombs ſhall riſe
A race of letter'd ſages, deeply read
In Learning's various writ: by whom y-led
Through each well-cultur'd plot, each beauteous grove,
Where antique Wiſdom whilom wont to tread,
With mingled glee and profit may ye rove,
And cull each virtuous plant, each tree of knowledge prove.

LXXXVI. Your-

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LXXXVI.

Yourſelves with virtue thus and knowledge fraught
Of what, in ancient days of good or great
Hiſtorians, bards, philoſophers, have taught;
Join'd with whatever elſe of modern date
Maturer judgment, ſearch more accurate,
Diſcover'd have of Nature, Man, and God,
May by new laws reform the time-worn ſtate
Of cell-bred diſcipline, and ſmoothe the road
That leads thro' Learning's vale to Wiſdom's bright abode.

LXXXVII.

By you invited to her ſecret bowers,
Then ſhall Pædîa reaſcend her throne
With vivid laurels girt and fragrant flowers;
While from their forked mount deſcending down
Yon ſupercilious pedant train ſhall own
Her empire paramount, ere-long by her
Y-taught a leſſon in their ſchools unknown,
"To Learning's richeſt treaſures to prefer
"The knowledge of the world, and man's great buſineſs
"there."

LXXXVIII.

On this prime ſcience, as the final end
Of all her diſcipline and nurturing care,
Her eye Pædîa fixing aye ſhall bend
Her every thought and effort to prepare
Her tender pupils for the various war,
Which Vice and Folly ſhall upon them wage,
As on the perilous march of life they fare
With prudent lore fore-arming every age
'ainſt Pleaſure's treacherous joys, and Pain's embattled
rage. LXXXIX. Then

LXXXIX.

Then shall my youthful sons, to Wisdom led
By fair example and ingenuous praise,
With willing feet the paths of Duty tread;
Through the world's intricate or rugged ways
Conducted by Religion's sacred rays;
Whose soul-invigorating influence
Shall purge their minds from all impure allays
Of sordid selfishness and brutal sense,
And swell th' ennobled heart with bless'd benevolence.

XC.

Then also shall this emblematic pile,
By magic whilom fram'd to sympathize
With all the fortunes of this changeful isle,
Still, as my sons in fame and virtue rise,
Grow with their growth, and to th' applauding skies
Its radiant cross uplift; the while, to grace
The multiplying niches, fresh supplies
Of worthies shall succeed, with equal pace
Aye following their sires in virtue's glorious race.

XCI.

Fir'd with th' idea of her future fame,
She rose majestic from her lowly stead;
While from her vivid eyes a sparkling flame,
Out-beaming, with unwonted light o'erspread
That monumental pile; and as her head
To every front she turn'd, discover'd round
The venerable forms of heroes dead;
Who, for their various merit erst renown'd,
In this bright fane of glory shrines of honour found.

XCII. O

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XCII.

On theſe that royal dame her raviſh'd eyes
Would often feaſt; and ever as ſhe ſpy'd
Forth from the ground the lengthening ſtructure riſe
With new-plac'd ſtatues deck'd on every ſide,
Her parent-breaſt would ſwell with generous pride.
And now with her in that ſequeſter'd plain,
The Knight awhile conſtraining to abide,
She to the Fairy Youth with pleaſure fain
Thoſe ſculptur'd chiefs did ſhew, and their great lives explain.

FATHER FRANCIS'S PRAYER.

Written in Lord WESTMORLAND'S Hermitage.

NE gay attire, ne marble-hall,
Ne arched roof, ne pictur'd wall;
Ne cook of Fraunce, ne dainty board,
Beſtow'd with pyes of perigord;
Ne power, ne ſuch like idle fancies,
Sweet Agnes, grant to Father Francis;
Let me ne more myſelf deceive;
Ne more regret the toys I leave;
The world I quit, the proud, the vain,
Corruption's and Ambition's train;
But not the good, perdie, nor fair,
'Gainſt them I make ne vow, ne prayer;
But ſuch aye welcome to my cell,
And oft, not always with me dwell;

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Then caſt, ſweet Saint, a circle round,
And bleſs from fools this holy ground;
From all the foes to worth and truth,
From wanton old, and homely youth;
The gravely dull, and pertly gay,
Oh baniſh theſe; and, by my fay,
Right well I ween that in this age,
Mine houſe ſhall prove an hermitage.

AN INSCRIPTION ON THE CELL.

Beneath theſe moſs-grown roots, this ruſtic cell,
Truth, Liberty, Content, ſequeſter'd dwell;
Say you, who dare our hermitage diſdain,
What drawing-room can boaſt ſo fair a train?

AN INSCRIPTION IN THE CELL.

Sweet bird, that ſing'ſt on yonder ſpray,
Purſue unharm'd thy ſylvan lay;
While I beneath this breezy ſhade,
In peace repoſe my careleſs head;
And joining thy enraptur'd ſong,
Inſtruct the world-enamour'd throng,
That the contented harmleſs breaſt
In ſolitude itſelf is bleſt.

INSCRIP-

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INSCRIPTION on a SUMMER-HOUSE Belonging to Mr. WEST, at WICKHAM, in KENT.

(An Imitation of AUSONIUS, "Ad Villam.")

NOT wrapt in ſmoky London's ſulphurous clouds,
And not far diſtant, ſtands my rural cot:
Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds,
Nor for the good and friendly too remote.

And when too much repoſe brings on the ſpleen,
Or the gay city's idle pleaſures cloy;
Swift as my changing wiſh, I change the ſcene;
And now the country, now the town enjoy.

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POEMS

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POEMS

BY

MR. GRAY.

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ODE ON THE SPRING.

LO! where the roſy-boſom'd hours,
Fair Venus' train appear,
Diſcloſe the long-expecting flowers,
And wake the purple year!
The Attic warbler pours her throat,
Reſponſive to the cuckow's note,
The untaught harmony of ſpring:
While, whiſpering pleaſure as they fly,
Cool zephyrs through the clear blue ſky
Their gather'd fragrance fling.

Where'er the oak's thick branches ſtretch
A broader browner ſhade;
Where'er the rude and moſs-grown beech
O'er-canopies the glade*,
Beſide ſome water's ruſhy brink
With me the Muſe ſhall ſit, and think
(At eaſe reclin'd in ruſtic ſtate)
How vain the ardour of the Crowd,
How low, how little are the Proud,
How indigent the Great!

* - - - - a bank
O'er-canopied with luſcious woodbine.
SHAKESP. MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

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Still is the toiling hand of Care:
The panting herd's repose:
Yet hark, how through the peopled air
The busy murmur glows!
The insect youth are on the wing,
Eager to taste the honied spring,
And float amid the liquid noon *:
Some lightly o'er the current skim,
Some shew their gayly-gilded trim
Quick-glancing to the sun †.

To contemplation's sober eye ‡
Such is the race of Man:
And they that creep, and they that fly,
Shall end where they began.
Alike the Busy and the Gay
But flutter through life's little day.
In Fortune's varying colours dreft:
Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance,
Or chill'd by Age, their airy dance
They leave in dust to rest.

* "Nare per æstatem liquidam —"
VIRG. GEORG. LIB. IV.

† - - - - sporting with quick glance
Shew to the sun their waved coats drop'd with gold.
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, BOOK VII.
While insects from the threshold preach, &c.
M. GREEN, IN THE GROTTO.
DODSLEY'S MISCELLANIES, VOL. V. P. 161.

Methinks

Methinks I hear in accents low
The ſportive kind reply:
Poor Moraliſt! and what art thou?
A ſolitary fly!
Thy joys no glittering female meets,
No hive haſt thou of hoarded ſweets,
No painted plumage to diſplay:
On haſty wings thy youth is flown:
Thy ſun is ſet, thy ſpring is gone—
We frolick while 'tis May.

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ODE

ON THE DEATH OF A

FAVOURITE CAT,

DROWNED IN A TUB OF GOLD FISHES.

'TWAS on a lofty vase's side,
Where China's gayest art had dy'd
The azure flowers, that blow;
Demurest of the tabby kind,
The pensive Selima reclin'd,
Gaz'd on the lake below.

Her conscious tail her joy declar'd;
The fair round face, the snowy beard,
The velvet of her paws,
Her coat, that with the tortoise vies,
Her ears of jet, and emerald eyes,
She saw; and purr'd applause.

Still had she gaz'd; but 'midst the tide
Two angel forms were seen to glide,
The Genii of the stream:
Their scaly armour's Tyrian hue
Through richest purple to the view
Betray'd a golden gleam.

The

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The hapleſs Nymph with wonder ſaw:
A whiſker firſt, and then a claw,
With many an ardent wiſh,
She ſtretch'd in vain to reach the prize.
What female heart can gold deſpiſe?
What Cat's averſe to fiſh?

Preſumptuous Maid! with looks intent
Again ſhe ſtretch'd, again ſhe bent,
Nor knew the gulph between.
(Malignant Fate ſate by, and ſmil'd)
The ſlippery verge her feet beguil'd,
She tumbled headlong in.

Eight times emerging from the flood
She mew'd to every watery god,
Some ſpeedy aid to ſend.
No Dolphin came, no Nereid ſtirr'd;
Nor cruel Tom, nor Suſan heard,
A favourite has no friend!

From hence, ye beauties, undeceiv'd,
Know, one falſe ſtep is ne'er retriev'd,
And be with caution bold.
Not all, that tempts your wandering eyes
And heedleſs hearts, is lawful prize;
Nor all that glifters, gold.

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ODE

ON A

DISTANT PROSPECT

OF

ETON COLLEGE.

Ἄνθρωπος· ἱκανὴ πρόφασις εἰς τὸ ἀθυμεῖν.

MENANDER.

YE distant spires, ye antique towers,
That crown the watery glade,
Where grateful Science still adores
Her Henry's * holy shade;
And ye, that from the stately brow
Of Windsor's heights th' expanse below
Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey,
Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers among
Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver-winding way.

Ah, happy hills, ah, pleasing shade,
Ah, fields belov'd in vain,
ce my careless childhood stray'd,
yet to pain!

I feel

ry the Sixth, Founder of the College.

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I feel the gales, that from ye blow,
A momentary bliſs beſtow,
As waving freſh their gladſome wing,
My weary ſoul they ſeem to ſooth,
And, * redolent of joy and youth,
To breathe a ſecond ſpring.

Say, Father Thames, for thou haſt ſeen
Full many a ſprightly race
Diſporting on thy margent green
The paths of pleaſure trace,
Who foremoſt now delight to cleave
With pliant arm thy glaſſy wave?
The captive linnet which enthrall?
What idle progeny ſucceed
To chace the rolling circle's ſpeed,
Or urge the flying ball?

While ſome on earneſt buſineſs bent
Their murmuring labours ply
'Gainſt graver hours, that bring conſtraint
To ſweeten liberty:
Some bold adventurers diſdain
The limits of their little reign,
And unknown regions dare deſcry:
Still as they run they look behind,
They hear a voice in every wind,
And ſnatch a fearful joy.

* And bees their honey redolent of ſpring.
Dryden's Fable on the Pythag.

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Gay Hope is theirs, by Fancy fed,
Less pleasing, when possest;
The tear forgot as soon as shed,
The sunshine of the breast:
Theirs buxom health, of rosy hue;
Wild wit, invention ever new,
And lively chear of vigour born;
The thoughtless day, the easy night,
The spirits pure, the slumbers light,
That fly th' approach of morn.

Alas, regardless of their doom,
The little victims play!
No sense have they of ills to come,
Nor care beyond to-day.
Yet see how all around them wait
The ministers of human fate,
And black Misfortune's baleful train,
Ah, shew them where in ambush stand
To seize their prey, the murtherous band!
Ah, tell them, they are men!

These shall the fury passions tear,
The vulturs of the mind,
Disdainful Anger, pallid Fear,
And Shame that sculks behind;
Or pining Love, shall waste their youth,
Or Jealousy, with rankling tooth,
That inly gnaws the secret heart,
wan, and faded Care,
d comfortless Despair,
's piercing dart.

Ambition

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Ambition this ſhall tempt to riſe,
Then whirl the wretch from high,
To bitter Scorn a ſacrifice,
And grinning Infamy,
The ſtings of Falſehood thoſe ſhall try,
And hard Unkindneſs' alter'd eye,
That mocks the tear it forc'd to flow;
And keen Remorſe, with blood defil'd,
And moody Madneſs * laughing wild
Amid ſevereſt woe.

Lo, in the vale of years beneath
A grieſly troop are ſeen,
The painful family of Death,
More hideous than their Queen:
This racks the joints, this fires the veins,
That every labouring ſinew ſtrains,
Thoſe in the deeper vitals rage:
Lo, Poverty, to fill the band,
That numbs the ſoul with icy hand,
And ſlow-conſuming Age.

To each his ſufferings: all are men,
Condemn'd alike to groan;
The tender for another's pain,
Th' unfeeling for his own.

* — Madneſs laughing in his ireful mood.
Dryden's Fable of Palamon and Arcite.

Yet

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Yet ah! why ſhould they know their fate?
Since Sorrow never comes too late,
And Happineſs too ſwiftly flies.
Thought would deſtroy their paradiſe.
No more; where Ignorance is bliſs,
'Tis folly to be wiſe.

HYMN

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HYMN
TO
ADVERSITY.

—— Ζῆνα
Τὸν φρονεῖν βροτοὺς ὁδώ-
σαντα, τῷ πάθει μαθὼν
Θέντα κυρίως ἔχειν.
ÆSCHYLUS, in Agamemnone.

DAUGHTER of Jove, relentleſs Power,
Thou tamer of the human breaſt,
Whoſe iron ſcourge, and torturing hour,
The bad affright, afflict the beſt!
Bound in thy adamantine chain
The proud are taught to taſte of pain,
And purple tyrants vainly groan
With pangs unfelt before, unpitied, and alone.

When firſt thy ſire to ſend on earth
Virtue, his darling child, deſign'd,
To thee he gave the heavenly birth,
And bade to form her infant mind.
Stern rugged nurſe; thy rigid lore
With patience many a year ſhe bore:
What ſorrow was, thou bad'ſt her know,
And from her own ſhe learn'd to melt at others woe.

Scar'd at thy frown terrific, fly
Self-pleaſing Folly's idle brood,
Wild Laughter, Noiſe, and thoughtleſs Joy,
And leave us leiſure to be good.

Light

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Light they diſperſe, and with them go
The ſummer friend, the flattering foe;
By vain proſperity receiv'd,
To her they vow their truth, and are again believ'd.

Wiſdom, in ſable garb array'd,
Immers'd in rapturous thought profound,
And Melancholy, ſilent maid,
With leaden eye, that loves the ground,
Still on thy ſolemn ſteps attend:
Warm Charity, the general Friend,
With Juſtice, to herſelf ſevere,
And Pity, dropping ſoft the ſadly-pleaſing tear.

Oh, gently on thy ſuppliant's head,
Dread goddeſs, lay thy chaſtening hand!
Not in thy gorgon terrors clad,
Nor circled with the vengeful band
(As by the impious thou art ſeen)
With thundering voice, and threatening mien,
With ſcreaming Horror's funeral cry,
Deſpair, and fell Diſeaſe, and ghaſtly Poverty.

Thy form benign, oh goddeſs wear,
Thy milder influence impart,
Thy philoſophic train be there
To ſoften, not to wound my heart.
The generous ſpark extinct revive.
Teach me to love and to forgive,
Exact my own defects to ſcan,
What others are, to feel, and know myſelf a man.

ELEGY

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ELEGY

WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD.

THE Curfew tolls * the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd wind ſlowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkneſs and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landſcape on the ſight,
And all the air a ſolemn ſtillneſs holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowſy tinklings lull the diſtant folds;

Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tower,
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of ſuch as, wandering near her ſecret bower,
Moleſt her ancient ſolitary reign.

Beneath thoſe rugged elms, that yew-tree's ſhade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude Forefathers of the hamlet ſleep.

The breezy call of incenſe-breathing Morn,
The ſwallow twittering from the ſtraw-built ſhed,
The cock's ſhrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more ſhall rouze them from their lowly bed.

* — "ſquilla di lontano
"Che paia 'l giorno pianger, che ſi muore."
DANTE. PURGAT. I.

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For them no more the blazing hearth ſhall burn,
Or buſy houſewife ply her evening care:
No children run to liſp their ſire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiſs to ſhare.

Oft did the harveſt to their ſickle yield,
Their furrow oft the ſtubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bow'd the woods beneath their ſturdy ſtroke!

Let not Ambition mock their uſeful toil,
Their homely joys, and deſtiny obſcure;
Nor Grandeur hear with a diſdainful ſmile,
The ſhort and ſimple annals of the poor.

The boaſt of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye Proud, impute to theſe the fault,
If Memory o'er their tomb no trophies raiſe,
Where through the long-drawn aiſle and fretted vault,
The peeling anthem ſwells the note of praiſe.

Can ſtoried urn or animated buſt
Back to its manſion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honour's voice provoke the ſilent duſt,
Or Flattery ſoothe the dull cold ear of Death?

'n this neglected ſpot is laid
once pregnant with celeſtial fire;
t the rod of empire might have ſway'd,
to extaſy the living lyre.

But

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But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the ſpoils of time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill Penury repreſs'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the ſoul.

Full many a gem of pureſt ray ſerene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flower is born to bluſh unſeen,
And waſte its ſweetneſs on the deſert air.

Some village-Hampden, that with dauntleſs breaſt
The little tyrant of his fields withſtood;
Some mute inglorious Milton here may reſt,
Some Cromwell guiltleſs of his country's blood.

Th' applauſe of liſtening ſenates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to deſpiſe,
To ſcatter plenty o'er a ſmiling land,
And read their hiſtory in a nation's eyes,

Their lot forbad: nor circumſcrib'd alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confin'd;
Forbad to wade through ſlaughter to a throne,
And ſhut the gates of mercy on mankind,

The ſtruggling pangs of conſcious truth to hide,
To quench the bluſhes of ingenuous ſhame,
Or heap the ſhrine of Luxury and Pride
With incenſe kindled at the Muſe's flame.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble ſtrife,
Their ſober wiſhes never learn'd to ſtray;
Along the cool ſequeſter'd vale of life
They kept the noiſeleſs tenor of their way.

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Yet ev'n these bones from insult to protect
Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Their name, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd Muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply:
And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb Forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing lingering look behind?

On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
Ev'n from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
*Ev'n in our ashes live their wonted fires.

For thee, who, mindful of th' unhonour'd Dead,
Dost in these lines their artless tale relate;
If chance, by lonely contemplation led,
Some kindred Spirit shall inquire thy fate,

Haply some hoary-headed Swain may say,
"Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn
"Brushing with hasty steps the dews away
"To meet the sun upon the upland lawn.

* "Ch'i veggio nel pensier, dolce mio fuoco,
"Fredda una lingua, & due begli occhi chiusi
"Rimaner doppo noi pien di faville."
PETRARCH. SON. 169.

"There

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" There at the foot of yonder nodding beech
" That wreathes its old fantaſtic roots ſo high,
" His liſtleſs length at noontide would he ſtretch,
" And pore upon the brook that babbles by.

" Hard by yon wood, now ſmiling as in ſcorn,
" Muttering his wayward fancies he would rove,
" Now drooping woeful wan, like one forlorn,
" Or craz'd with care, or croſs'd in hopeleſs love.

" One morn I miſs'd him on the cuſtom'd hill,
" Along the heath and near his favourite tree;
" Another came; nor yet beſide the rill,
" Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he;

" The next with dirges due in ſad array
" Slow through the church-way path we ſaw him borne.
" Approach and read (for thou canſt read) the lay,
" Grav'd on the ſtone beneath yon aged thorn."

THE EPITAPH.

HERE reſts his head upon the lap of Earth
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.
Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,
And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his ſoul ſincere,
Heaven did a recompence as largely ſend:
He gave to Miſery all he had, a tear;
He gain'd from Heaven ('twas all he wiſh'd) a friend.

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No farther ſeek his merits to diſcloſe,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(*There they alike in trembling hope repoſe,)
The boſom of his Father and his God.

*— preventoſa ſpeme. PETRARCH. SON. 114.

THE

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THE

PROGRESS OF POESY.

A PINDARIC ODE.

Φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσιν· ἐς
Δὲ τὸ πᾶν ἑρμηνέων χαλίζει. PINDAR. OLYMP. II.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN the Author first published this and the following Ode, he was advised, even by his Friends, to subjoin some few explanatory Notes; but had too much respect for the understanding of his Readers to take that liberty.

I. 1.

AWAKE, Æolian lyre, awake,
And give to rapture all thy trembling strings.
From Helicon's harmonious springs
A thousand rills their mazy progress take:

* Awake, my glory: awake, lute and harp.
DAVID'S PSALMS.

Pindar styles his own poetry with its musical accompanyments, Αἰολὶς μολπὴ, Αἰόλιδες χορδαὶ, Αἰολίδων πνοαὶ αὐλῶν. Æolian song, Æolian strings, the breath of the Æolian flute.

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The laughing flowers, that round them blow,
Drink life and fragrance as they flow.
Now the rich ſtream of muſic winds along,
Deep, majeſtic, ſmooth, and ſtrong,
Through verdant vales, and Ceres' golden reign:
Now rolling down the ſteep amain,
Headlong, impetuous, ſee it pour:
The rocks, and nodding groves, rebellow to the roar.

I. 2.

* Oh! Sovereign of the willing ſoul,
Parent of ſweet and ſolemn-breathing airs,
Enchanting ſhell! the ſullen Cares,
And frantic Paſſions, hear thy ſoft control,
On Thracia's hills the Lord of War
Has curb'd the fury of his car,
And drop'd his thirſty lance at thy command.
† Perching on the ſcepter'd hand

The ſubject and ſimile, as uſual with Pindar, are united. The various ſources of poetry, which gives life and luſtre to all it touches, are here deſcribed; its quiet majeſtic progreſs enriching every ſubject (otherwiſe dry and barren) with a pomp of diction and luxuriant harmony of numbers; and its more rapid and irreſiſtible courſe, when ſwoln and hurried away by the conflict of tumultuous paſſions.

* Power of harmony to calm the turbulent ſallies of the ſoul. The thoughts are borrowed from the firſt of Pindar.

is a faint imitation of ſome incomparable ſame Ode.

Of

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Of Jove, thy magic lulls the feather'd king
With ruffled plumes, and flagging wing:
Quench'd in dark clouds of ſlumber lie
The terror of his beak, and lightning of his eye.

I. 3.

* Thee the voice, the dance, obey,
Temper'd to thy warbled lay,
O'er Idalia's velvet-green
The roſy-crowned Loves are ſeen.
On Cytherea's day
With antic ſports, and blue-ey'd pleaſures,
Friſking light in frolic meaſures;
Now purſuing, now retreating,
Now in circling troops they meet:
To briſk notes in cadence beating
† Glance their many-twinkling feet.
Slow melting ſtrains their Queen's approach declare:
Where'er ſhe turns, the Graces homage pay.
With arms ſublime, that float upon the air,
In gliding ſtate ſhe wins her eaſy way:
O'er her warm cheek, and riſing boſom, move
‡ The bloom of young Deſire, and purple light of Love.

* Power of harmony to produce all the graces of motion in the body.

† Μαρμαρυγὰς ϑηεῖτο ποδῶν· ϑαύμαζε δὲ ϑυμῷ.
HOMER. Od. Θ.

‡ Λάμπει δ' ἐπὶ πορφυρίῃσι
Παρειῇσι φῶς ἱμερτόν. PHRYNICHUS, apud Athenæum.

II. 1.

II. 1.

* Man's feeble race what ills await,
Labour, and Penury, the racks of Pain,
Diſeaſe, and Sorrow's weeping train,
And Death, ſad refuge from the ſtorms of Fate!
The fond complaint, my ſong, diſprove,
And juſtify the laws of Jove.
Say, has he given in vain the heavenly Muſe?
Night, and all her ſickly dews,
Her ſpectres wan, and birds of boding cry,
He gives to range the dreary ſky:
† Till down the eaſtern cliffs afar
Hyperion's march they ſpy, and glittering ſhafts of war.

II. 2.

‡ In climes beyond the ſolar ‖ road,
Where ſhaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam,
The Muſe has broke the twilight-gloom
To chear the ſhivering native's dull abode.

* To compenſate the real and imaginary ills of life, the Muſe was given to mankind by the ſame Providence that ſends the day, by its chearful preſence, to diſpel the gloom and terrors of the night.

† Or ſeen the morning's well-appointed ſtar
Come marching up the eaſtern hills afar. COWLEY.

‡ Extenſive influence of poetic genius over the remoteſt and moſt uncivilized nations: its connection with liberty, and the virtues that naturally attend on it. [See the Erſe, Norwegian, and Welſh Fragments, Lapland and American ſongs.]

‖ "Extra anni ſoliſque vias—" VIRGIL.
"Lutta lontana dal camin del ſole." Petrarch, Canzon 2.

And

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And oft, beneath the odorous ſhade
Of Chili's boundleſs foreſts laid,
She deigns to hear the ſavage youth repeat
In looſe numbers wildly ſweet
Their feather-cinctur'd chiefs, and duſky loves.
Her track, where'er the goddeſs roves,
Glory purſue, and generous Shame,
Th' unconquerable mind, and Freedom's holy flame.

II. 3.

* Woods, that wave o'er Delphi's ſteep,
Iſles, that crown th' Ægean deep,
Fields, that cool Iliſſus laves,
Or where Mæander's amber waves
In lingering labyrinths creep,
How do your tuneful Echoes languiſh
Mute, but to the voice of Anguiſh?
Where each old poetic mountain
Inſpiration breath'd around:
Every ſhade and hallow'd fountain
Murmur'd deep a ſolemn ſound:

* Progreſs of Poetry from Greece to Italy, and from Italy to England. Chaucer was not unacquainted with the writings of Dante, or of Petrarch. The Earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt, had travelled in Italy, and had formed their taſte there; Spenſer imitated the Italian writers; Milton improved on them: but this ſchool expired ſoon after the Reſtoration, and a new one aroſe on the French model, which has ſubſiſted ever ſince.

Till

Till the ſad Nine, in Greece's evil hour,
Left their Parnaſſus, for the Latian plains.
Alike they ſcorn the pomp of tyrant-power,
And coward Vice, that revels in her chains.
When Latium had her lofty ſpirit loſt,
They ſought, oh Albion! next thy ſea-encircled coaſt.

III. 1.

Far from the ſun and ſummer-gale,
In thy green lap was Nature's * darling laid,
What time, where lucid Avon ſtray'd,
To him the mighty mother did unveil
Her awful face: The dauntleſs child
Stretch'd forth his little arms, and ſmil'd.
This pencil take (ſhe ſaid) whoſe colours clear
Richly paint the vernal year:
Thine too theſe golden keys, immortal boy!
This can unlock the gates of Joy;
Of Horror that, and thrilling Fears,
Or ope the ſacred ſource of ſympathetic Tears.

III. 2.

Nor ſecond he †, that rode ſublime
Upon the ſeraph-wings of Extaſy,
The ſecrets of th' abyſs to ſpy.
‡ He paſs'd the flaming bounds of Place and Time:

* Shakeſpeare.
† Milton.
"—flammantia mœnia mundi." LUCRETIUS.

The

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* The living throne, the ſapphire-blaze,
Where Angels tremble, while they gaze,
He ſaw; but, blaſted with excefs of light,
† Clos'd his eyes in endleſs night.
Behold, where Dryden's leſs preſumptuous car,
Wide o'er the fields of Glory bear
‡ Two courſers of ethereal race,
§ With necks in thunder cloath'd, and long-reſounding pace.

III. 3.

Hark, his hands the lyre explore!
Bright-ey'd Fancy hovering o'er
Scatters from her pictur'd urn
‖ Thoughts, that breathe, and words, that burn.
** But ah! 'tis heard no more—

* For the ſpirit of the living creature was in the wheels—And above the firmament, that was over their heads, was the likeneſs of a throne, as the appearance of a ſapphire-ſtone.—This was the appearance of the glory of the Lord. Ezekiel i. 20, 26, 28.

† Ὀφθαλμῶν μὲν ἄμερσε· δίδου δ' ἡδεῖαν ἀοιδήν. HOM. OD.

‡ Meant to expreſs the ſtately march and ſounding energy of Dryden's rhymes.

§ Haſt thou cloathed his neck with thunder? Job.

‖ Words, that weep, and tears, that ſpeak. Cowley.

** We have had, in our language, no other odes of the ſublime kind, than that of Dryden on St. Cecilia's-day: for Cowley (who had his merit) yet wanted judgement, ſtyle, and harmony, for ſuch a taſk. That of Pope is not worthy of ſo great a man. Mr. Maſon, indeed, of late days, has touched the true chords, and with a maſterly hand, in ſome of his Choruſes—above all, in the laſt of Caractacus,

Hark! heard ye not yon footſtep dread? &c.

Oh!

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Oh! lyre divine, what daring ſpirit
Wakes thee now? though he inherit
Nor the pride, nor ample pinion,
* That the Theban eagle bear
Sailing with ſupreme dominion
Through the azure deep of air:
Yet oft before his infant eyes would run
Such forms, as glitter in the Muſe's ray
With orient hues, unborrow'd of the ſun:
Yet ſhall he mount, and keep his diſtant way
Beyond the limits of a vulgar fate,
Beneath the good how far—but far above the great.

* Διὸς πρὸς ὄρνιχα θεῖον. Olymp. 2. Pindar compares himſelf to that bird, and his enemies to ravens that croak and clamour in vain below, while it purſues its flight, regardleſs of their noiſe.

THE

THE BARD.

A PINDARIC ODE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Ode is founded on a tradition current in Wales, that Edward the Firſt, when he compleated the conqueſt of that country, ordered all the Bards, that fell into his hands, to be put to death.

I. 1.

"RUIN ſeize thee, ruthleſs king!
"Confuſion on thy banners wait,
"Though, fann'd by Conqueſt's crimſon wing,
"* They mock the air with idle ſtate.
"Helm, nor † hauberk's twiſted mail,
"Nor e'en thy virtues, tyrant, ſhall avail
"To ſave thy ſecret ſoul from nightly fears,
"From Cambria's curſe, from Cambria's tears!"

* Mocking the air with colours idly ſpread.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

† The hauberk was a texture of ſteel ringlets, or rings interwoven, forming a coat of mail, that ſat cloſe to the body, and adapted itſelf to every motion

Sr

Such were the ſounds, that o'er the * creſted pride
Of the firſt Edward ſcatter'd wild diſmay,
As down the ſteep of † Snowdon's ſhaggy ſide
He wound with toilſome march his long array.
Stout ‡ Glo'ſter ſtood aghaſt in ſpeechleſs trance:
To arms! cried § Mortimer, and couch'd his quivering lance.

I. 2.

On a rock, whoſe haughty brow
Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood,
Rob'd in the ſable garb of woe,
With haggard eyes the Poet ſtood;
(‖ Looſe his beard, and hoary hair
** Stream'd, like a meteor, to the troubled air)

* — The creſted adder's pride. Dryden's Indian Queen.

† Snowdon was a name given by the Saxons to that mountainous tract, which the Welſh themſelves call Craigian-eryri: it included all the highlands of Caernarvonſhire and Merionethſhire, as far eaſt as the river Conway. R. Hygden, ſpeaking of the caſtle of Conway, built by King Edward the firſt, ſays, "Ad "ortum amnis Conway ad clivum montis Erery;" and Matthew of Weſtminſter, (ad ann. 1283.) "Apud "Aberconway ad pedes montis Snowdoniæ fecit erigi "caſtrum forte."

‡ Gilbert de Clare, ſurnamed the Red, Earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, ſon-in-law to King Edward.

§ Edmond de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore.

They both were Lords-Marchers, whoſe lands lay on the borders of Wales, and probably accompanied the king in this expedition.

‖ The image was taken from a well-known picture of Raphael; repreſenting the Supreme Being in the act of Ezekiel: there are two of theſe paintings (both the original,) one at Florence, the other at Paris.

lone, like a meteor, ſtreaming to the wind.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

And,

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And with a master's hand, and prophet's fire,
Struck the deep sorrows of his lyre.
'Hark, how each giant-oak, and desert cave,
'Sighs to the torrent's aweful voice beneath!
'O'er thee, oh King! their hundred arms they wave,
'Revenge on thee in hoarser murmurs breathe;
'Vocal no more, since Cambria's fatal day,
'To high-born Hoel's harp, or soft Llewellyn's lay.

I. 3.

'Cold is Cadwallo's tongue,
'That hush'd the stormy main:
'Brave Urien sleeps upon his craggy bed:
'Mountains, ye mourn in vain
'Modred, whose magic song
'Made huge Plinlimmon bow his cloud-top'd head,
'* On dreary Arvon's shore they lie,
'Smear'd with gore, and ghastly pale:
'Far, far aloof th' affrighted ravens sail;
'The famish'd † eagle screams, and passes by.

* The shores of Caernarvonshire opposite to the isle of Anglesey.

† Camden and others observe, that eagles used annually to build their aerie among the rocks of Snowdon, which from thence (as some think) were named by the Welsh *Craigian-eryri*, or the crags of the eagles. At this day (I am told) the highest point of Snowdon is called *The Eagle's Nest*. That bird is certainly no stranger to this island, as the Scots, and the people of Cumberland, Westmoreland, &c. can testify: it even has built its nest in the Peak of Derbyshire. [See Willoughby's Ornithol. published by Ray.]

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'Dear loſt companions of my tuneful art,
'* Dear, as the light that viſits theſe ſad eyes,
'Dear, as the ruddy drops that warm my heart,
'Ye died amidſt your dying country's cries —
'No more I weep. They do not ſleep.
'On yonder cliffs, a griſly band,
'I ſee them ſit, they linger yet,
'Avengers of their native land:
'With me in dreadful harmony they join,
'And † weave with bloody hands the tiſſue of thy line."

II. 1.

"Weave the warp, and weave the woof,
"The winding-ſheet of Edward's race.
"Give ample room, and verge enough
"The characters of hell to trace.
"Mark the year, and mark the night,
"‡ When Severn ſhall re-echo with affright
"The ſhrieks of death, thro' Berkley's roofs that ring;
"Shrieks of an agonizing King!
"‖ She-wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs,

* As dear to me as are the ruddy drops,
That viſit my ſad heart — SHAKESP. Jul. Cæſar.
† See the Norwegian Ode, that follows.
‡ Edward the Second, cruelly butchered in Berkley-caſtle.
‖ Iſabel of France, Edward the Second's adulterous [illegible]n.

"That

" That tears the bowels of thy mangled Mate,
" * From thee be born, who o'er thy country hangs
" The ſcourge of Heaven. What terrors round him wait!
" Amazement in his van, with Flight combin'd;
" And Sorrow's faded form, and Solitude behind.

II. 2.

" Mighty Victor, mighty Lord,
" † Low on his funeral couch he lies!
" No pitying heart, no eye, afford
" A tear to grace his obſequies.
" Is the ſable ‡ Warrior fled?
" Thy ſon is gone. He reſts among the Dead.
" The Swarm, that in the noon-tide beam were born?
" Gone to ſalute the riſing Morn.
" Fair || laughs the Morn, and ſoft the Zephyr blows,
" While proudly riding o'er the azure realm
" In gallant trim the gilded veſſel goes;
" Youth on the prow, and Pleaſure at the helm;
" Regardleſs of the ſweeping Whirlwind's ſway,
" That, huſh'd in grim repoſe, expects his evening-prey.

* Triumphs of Edward the Third in France.

† Death of that King, abandoned by his children, and even robbed in his laſt moments by his courtiers and his miſtreſs.

‡ Edward the Black Prince, dead ſome time before his father.

|| Magnificence of Richard the Second's reign. See Froiſſard, and other contemporary writers.

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II. 3.

" * Fill high the ſparkling bowl,
" The rich repaſt prepare:
" Reft of a crown, he yet may ſhare the feaſt:
" Cloſe by the regal chair
" Fell Thirſt and Famine ſcowl
" A baleful ſmile upon their baffled gueſt.
" Heard ye the din of † battle bray,
" Lance to lance, and horſe to horſe!
" Long years of havock urge their deſtin'd courſe,
" And through the kindred ſquadrons mow their way.
" Ye towers of Julius ‡, London's laſting ſhame,
" With many a foul and midnight murther fed,
" Revere his || Conſort's faith, his Father's § fame,
" And ſpare the meek ¶ Uſurper's holy head.

* Richard the Second (as we are told by archbiſhop Scroop and the confederate Lords in their manifeſto, by Thomas of Walſingham, and all the older writers) was ſtarved to death. The ſtory of his aſſaſſination by Sir Piers of Exon, is of much later date.

† Ruinous civil wars of York and Lancaſter.

‡ Henry the Sixth, George Duke of Clarence, Edward the Fifth, Richard Duke of York, &c. believed to be murdered ſecretly in the Tower of London. The oldeſt part of that ſtructure is vulgarly attributed to Julius Cæſar.

|| Margaret of Anjou, a woman of heroic ſpirit, who ſtruggled hard to ſave her huſband and her crown.

§ Henry the Fifth.

¶ Henry the Sixth very near being canonized. The line of Lancaſter had no right of inheritance to the crown.

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" Above, below, the * roſe of ſnow,
" Twin'd with her bluſhing foe we ſpread:
" The briſtled † boar in infant-gore
" Wallows beneath the thorny ſhade.
" Now, Brothers, bending o'er th' accurſed loom,
" Stamp we our vengeance deep, and ratify his doom.

III. 1.

" Edward, lo! to ſudden fate
" (Weave we the woof. The thread is ſpun),
" ‡ Half of thy heart we conſecrate.
" (The web is wove. The work is done.)"
' Stay, oh ſtay! nor thus forlorn
' Leave me unbleſs'd, unpitied, here to mourn:
' In yon bright track, that fires the weſtern ſkies,
' They melt, they vaniſh from my eyes.
' But oh! what ſolemn ſcenes on Snowdon's height
' Deſcending ſlow their glittering ſkirts unroll?
' Viſions of glory, ſpare my aching ſight,
' Ye unborn ages, crowd not on my ſoul!

* The white and red roſes, devices of York and Lancaſter.

† The ſilver-boar was the badge of Richard the Third; whence he was uſually known in his own time by the name of The Boar.

‡ Eleanor of Caſtile died a few years after the conqueſt of Wales. The heroic proof ſhe gave of her affection for her Lord is well known. The monuments of his regret, and ſorrow for the loſs of her, are ſtill to be ſeen at Northampton, Geddington, Waltham, and other places.

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' No more our long-loſt * Arthur we bewail.
' All-hail, † ye genuine Kings; Britannia's iſſue, hail!

III. 2.

' Girt with many a Baron bold
' Sublime their ſtarry fronts they rear;
' And gorgeous Dames and Stateſmen old,
' In bearded majeſty, appear.
' In the midſt a Form divine!
' Her eye proclaims her of the Briton-line;
' Her lion-port ‡, her awe-commanding face,
' Attemper'd ſweet to virgin-grace.
' What ſtrings ſymphonious tremble in the air,
' What ſtrains of vocal tranſport round her play;
' Hear from the grave, great Taliesſin ‖, hear;
' They breathe a ſoul to animate thy clay,

* It was the common belief of the Welſh nation, that King Arthur was ſtill alive in Fairy-land, and ſhould return again to reign over Britain.

† Both Merlin and Talieſſin had propheſied, that the Welſh ſhould regain their ſovereignty over this iſland; which ſeemed to be accompliſhed in the Houſe of Tudor.

‡ Speed, relating an audience given by Queen Elizabeth to Paul Dzialinſki, ambaſſador of Poland, ſays, ' And thus ſhe, lion-like riſing, daunted the malapert ' orator no leſs with her ſtately port and majeſtical de- ' porture, than with the tartneſſe of her princelie chekes.

‖ Talieſſin, Chief of the Bards, flouriſhed in the ſixth century. His works are ſtill preſerved, and his memory held in high veneration among his countrymen.

' Bright

'Bright rapture calls, and ſoaring, as ſhe ſings,
'Waves in the eye of heaven her many-colour'd wings.

III. 3.

'The verſe adorn again
'* Fierce War, and faithful Love,
'And Truth ſevere, by fairy Fiction dreſt.
'In † buſkin'd meaſures move
'Pale Grief, and pleaſing Pain,
'With Horror, Tyrant of the throbbing breaſt.
'A ‡ Voice, as of the Cherub-choir,
'Gales from blooming Eden bear;
'‖ And diſtant warblings leſſen on my ear,
'That loſt in long futurity expire.
'Fond impious Man, think'ſt thou, yon ſanguine cloud,
'Rais'd by thy breath, has quench'd the Orb of day?
'To-morrow he repairs the golden flood,
'And warms the nations with redoubled ray.
'Enough for me: With joy I ſee
'The different doom our Fates aſſign.
'Be thine Deſpair, and ſcepter'd Care;
'To triumph, and to die, are mine.'
He ſpoke, and headlong from the mountain's height
Deep in the roaring tide he plung'd to endleſs night.

*Fierce wars and faithful loves ſhall moralize my ſong.
SPENSER's *Proëme to the Fairy Queen.*

† Shakeſpeare. ‡ Milton.
‖ The ſucceſſion of poets after Milton's time.

THE FATAL SISTERS.

AN ODE *.

(FROM THE NORSE-TONGUE,)

IN THE

ORCADES of THORMODUS TORFÆUS HAFNIÆ, 1697, Folio; and also in BARTHOLINUS.

VITT ER ORÞIT FYRIR VALFALLI, &c.

* The Author once had thoughts (in concert with a friend) of giving "The History of English Poetry:" In the Introduction to it he meant to have produced some specimens of the Style that reigned in ancient times among the neighbouring nations, or those who had subdued the greater part of this island, and were our progenitors; the following three imitations made a part of them. He has long since dropped his design, especially after he had heard that it was already in the hands of a person well qualified to do it justice, both by his taste, and his researches into antiquity.

PRE-

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PREFACE.

IN the eleventh century, Sigurd, Earl of the Orkney-iſlands, went with a fleet of ſhips and a conſiderable body of troops into Ireland, to the aſſiſtance of Sictryg with the Silken Beard, who was then making war on his father-in-law Brian, King of Dublin: the Earl and all his forces were cut to pieces; and Sictryg was in danger of a total defeat; but the enemy had a greater loſs, by the death of Brian, their king, who fell in the action. On Chriſtmas-day, (the day of the battle,) a native of Caithneſs, in Scotland, ſaw at a diſtance, a number of perſons on horſeback, riding full ſpeed towards a hill, and ſeeming to enter into it. Curioſity led him to follow them, till, looking through an opening in the rocks, he ſaw twelve gigantic figures, reſembling women: they were all employed about a loom; and as they wove, they ſung the following dreadful ſong; which, when they had finiſhed, they tore the web into twelve pieces, and (each taking her portion) galloped ſix to the north, and as many to the ſouth.

THE

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THE

FATAL SISTERS.

AN ODE.

NOW the ſtorm begins to lour,
(Haſte, the loom of hell prepare,)
* Iron-ſleet of arrowy ſhower
† Hurtles in the darken'd air.

Glittering lances are the loom,
Where the duſky warp we ſtrain,
Weaving many a ſoldier's doom,
Orkney's woe, and Randver's bane.

See the grieſly texture grow,
('Tis of human entrails made,)
And the weights that play below,
Each a gaſping warrior's head.

Note—The Valkyriur were female divinities, ſervants of Odin (or Woden) in the Gothic mythology. Their name ſignifies chuſers of the ſlain. They were mounted on ſwift horſes, with drawn ſwords in their hands; and in the throng of battle ſelected ſuch as were deſtined to ſlaughter, and conducted them to Valkalla, the hall of Odin, or paradiſe of the brave; where they attended the banquet, and ſerved the departed heroes with horns of mead and ale.

* How quick they wheel'd; and flying, behind them ſhot
Sharp ſleet of arrowy ſhower— Milton's Par. Reg.

† The noiſe of battle hurtled in the air.
Shakeſpeare's Jul. Cæſar.

Shafts

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Shafts for ſhuttles, dipt in gore,
Shoot the trembling cords along.
Sword, that once a monarch bore,
Keep the tiſſue cloſe and ſtrong.

Miſta black, terrific maid,
Sangrida, and Hilda ſee,
Join the wayward work to aid:
'Tis the woof of victory.

Ere the ruddy ſun be ſet,
Pikes muſt ſhiver, javelins ſing,
Blade with clattering buckler meet,
Hauberk craſh, and helmet ring.

(Weave the crimſon web of war)
Let us go, and let us fly,
Where our friends the conflict ſhare,
Where they triumph, where they die.

As the paths of fate we tread,
Wading through th' enſanguin'd field:
Gondula, and Geira, ſpread
O'er the youthful king your ſhield.

We the reins to ſlaughter give,
Ours to kill, and ours to ſpare:
Spite of danger he ſhall live.
(Weave the crimſon web of war.)

They, whom once the deſert-beach
Pent within its bleak domain,
Soon their ample ſway ſhall ſtretch
O'er the plenty of the plain.

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Low the dauntleſs Earl is laid,
Gor'd with many a gaping wound:
Fate demands a nobler head;
Soon a King ſhall bite the ground.

Long his loſs ſhall Eirin weep,
Ne'er again his likeneſs ſee;
Long her ſtrains in ſorrow ſteep,
Strains of immortality!

Horror covers all the heath,
Clouds of carnage blot the ſun.
Siſters, weave the web of death;
Siſters, ceaſe, the work is done.

Hail the taſk, and hail the hands!
Songs of joy and triumph ſing!
Joy to the victorious bands;
Triumph to the younger King.

Mortal, thou that hear'ſt the tale,
Learn the tenour of our ſong.
Scotland, through each winding vale
Far and wide the notes prolong.

Siſters, hence, with ſpurs of ſpeed:
Each her thundering faulchion wield;
Each beſtride her ſable ſteed.
Hy, hurry to the field.

THE

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THE DESCENT OF ODIN.

AN ODE.

(From the NORSE-TONGUE,)

In BARTHOLINUS, de cauſis contemnendæ mortis; HAFNIÆ, 1689, Quarto.

UPREIS ODINN ALLDA GAUIR, &c.

UPROSE the King of Men with ſpeed,
And ſaddled ſtrait his coal-black ſteed;
Down the yawning ſteep he rode,
That leads to * Hela's drear abode,
Him the Dog of Darkneſs ſpied,
His ſhaggy throat he open'd wide,
While from his jaws, with carnage fill'd,
Foam and human gore diſtill'd:
Hoarſe he bays with hideous din,
Eyes that glow, and fangs that grin;
And long purſues, with fruitleſs yell,
The Father of the powerful ſpell.

* Niflheimr, the hell of the Gothic nations, conſiſted of nine worlds, to which were devoted all ſuch as died of ſickneſs, old-age, or by any other means than in battle: Over it preſided Hela, the Goddeſs of Death.

Onward

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Onward ſtill his way he takes,
(The groaning earth beneath him ſhakes,)
Till full before his fearleſs eyes
The portals nine of hell ariſe.
Right againſt the eaſtern gate,
By the moſs-grown pile he ſate;
Where long of yore to ſleep was laid
The duſt of the prophetic maid.
Facing to the northern clime,
Thrice he trac'd the Runic rhyme;
Thrice pronounc'd, in accents dread,
The thrilling verſe that wakes the dead;
Till from out the hollow ground
Slowly breath'd a ſullen ſound,

PR. What call unknown, what charms preſume
To break the quiet of the tomb?
Who thus afflicts my troubled ſprite,
And drags me from the realms of night?
Long on theſe mouldering bones have beat
The winter's ſnow, the ſummer's heat,
The drenching dews, and driving rain!
Let me, let me ſleep again.
Who is he with voice unbleſt,
That calls me from the bed of reſt?

O. A traveller, to thee unknown,
Is he that calls, a warrior's ſon.
Thou the deeds of light ſhalt know;
Tell me what is done below,
For whom yon glittering board is ſpread,
Dreſt for whom yon golden bed.

PR. Mantling

PR. Mantling in the goblet, see
The pure beverage of the bee,
O'er it hangs the shield of gold;
'Tis the drink of Balder bold:
Balder's head to death is given.
Pain can reach the sons of heaven!
Unwilling I my lips unclose:
Leave me, leave me to repose.

O. Once again my call obey.
Prophetess, arise, and say,
What dangers Odin's child await,
Who the author of his fate?

PR. In Hoder's hand the hero's doom:
His brother sends him to the tomb.
Now my weary lips I close:
Leave me, leave me, to repose.

O. Prophetess, my spell obey.
Once again arise, and say,
Who th' avenger of his guilt,
By whom shall Hoder's blood be spilt.

PR. In the caverns of the west,
By Odin's fierce embrace compress,
A wondrous boy shall Rinda bear,
Who ne'er shall comb his raven-hair,
Nor wash his visage in the stream,
Nor see the sun's departing beam;
Till he on Hoder's corse shall smile
Flaming on the funeral pile.
Now my weary lips I close:
Leave me, leave me, to repose.

O. Yet

O. Yet a while my call obey.
Propheteſs, awake, and ſay,
What virgins theſe, in ſpeechleſs woe,
That bend to earth their ſolemn brow,
That their flaxen treſſes tear,
And ſnowy veils, that float in air.
Tell me whence their ſorrows roſe:
Then I leave thee to repoſe.

PR. Ha! no traveller art thou,
King of men, I know thee now,
Mightieſt of a mighty line—

O. No boding maid of ſkill divine
Art thou, nor propheteſs of good;
But mother of the giant-brood!

PR. Hie thee hence, and boaſt at home,
That never ſhall enquirer come
To break my iron-ſleep again;
Till * Lok has burſt his tenfold chain.
Never, till ſubſtantial night
Has reaſſum'd her ancient right;
Till wrap'd in flames, in ruin hurl'd,
Sinks the fabric of the world.

* Lok is the Evil Being, who continues in chains till the twilight of the gods approaches, when he ſhall break his bonds; the human race, the ſtars, and ſun, ſhall diſappear; the earth ſink in the ſeas, and fire conſume the ſkies: even Odin himſelf and his kindred deities ſhall periſh. For a farther explanation of this ...ogy, ſee Mallet's Introduction to the Hiſtory of ..., 1755, Quarto.

THE

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THE TRIUMPHS OF OWEN*.

A FRAGMENT.

FROM

Mr. EVANS's Specimens of the Welſh Poetry.
LONDON, 1764, Quarto.

OWEN'S praiſe demands my ſong,
Owen ſwift, and Owen ſtrong;
Faireſt flower of Roderic's ſtem,
† Gwyneth's ſhield, and Britain's gem.
He nor heaps his brooded ſtores,
Nor all profuſely pours;
Lord of every regal art,
Liberal hand, and open heart.
Big with hoſts of mighty name,
Squadrons three againſt him came;
This the force of Eirin hiding,
Side by ſide as proudly riding,
On her ſhadow long and gay
‡ Lochlin plows the watery way;

* Owen ſucceeded his father Griffin in the principality of North-Wales, A. D. 1120. This battle was fought near forty years afterwards.

† North-Wales. ‡ Denmark.

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There the Norman ſails afar
Catch the winds, and join the war:
Black and huge along they ſweep,
Burthens of the angry deep.
Dauntleſs on his native ſands
* The Dragon-ſon of Mona ſtands;
In glittering arms and glory dreſt,
High he rears his ruby creſt.
There the thundering ſtrokes begin,
There the preſs, and there the din;
Talymalfra's rocky ſhore
Echoing to the battle's roar.
Where his glowing eye-balls turn,
Thouſand banners round him burn.
Where he points his purple ſpear,
Haſty, haſty rout is there,
Marking with indignant eye
Fear to ſtop, and to ſhame fly.
There Confuſion, Terror's child,
Conflict fierce, and Ruin wild,
Agony, that pants for breath,
Deſpair and honourable Death.

* * * * * * * *

* The red dragon is the device of Cadwallade which all his deſcendants bore on their banners.

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